HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,890—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
Largest Sale in the World.
Brand
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th June
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7921	W. A. Wheler	25th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5081	F. N. Tillard	15th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5081	F. N. Tillard	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals for calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

1st Class. 2nd Class. Deck.

TRIESTE OR VENICE ...Rs. 600, Rs. 325, Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail on or about
Mosca	5,400	19th June 1903
Hilhubor	2,771	18th July 1903
Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903

† Will call at Fiume.

[redacted] THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

[redacted] TE AND VENICE
[redacted] RIOD WITHIN

[redacted] 438. Saloon Rs. 600.

[redacted] O LONDON.

[redacted] n Tickets are issued via [redacted] Routes.

[redacted] KETS WITH THE [redacted] TIMES CO.

[redacted] dition to issue RETURN [redacted] by the Austrian Lloyd's and [redacted] Maritimes Co., at

[redacted] at TRIESTE to another [redacted] takes about 8 hours to

[redacted] COLOMBO, PENANG, [redacted] KONG, SHANGHAI, [redacted], AND KOBE.

[redacted]	Tons.	To sail on or about
[redacted]ych	4,409	23rd June, 1903.

[redacted] ding Passages,

R. SCARPA, Agent.
Saxon House, 81, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guignes	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Depuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	27th Aug. 1903.

"INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, a special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—(Head Offices), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph
CAIRO—24, Alexandria Street, S. A.
DURBAN S.A.—Gardiner Street.
JOHANNESBURG—7, Tyne Buildings, Market Street, S. A.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES at HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENT'S RISK.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at reasonably favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at favourable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full Information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 19th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KATORIA," 1,127 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "SHIRALA," 5,238 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 16th June.

S.S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 30th June.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST

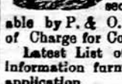
S.S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 13th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th June, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full Information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles... ... ... " 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	18th June.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	30th June.
ARABIA	George Read	12th July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	31st July.
AUSTRALIA	Andrew Tait	21st Aug.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.
PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials vis China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates. ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

THE NEW "REVLUC"
PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.

THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS
(KANGRA VALLEY)

which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST

And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE.

TEA AND COFFEE MART,
80, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.

THE
BOMBAY IRON MART.

MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,

TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.

ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY

FOR BUILDINGS.

Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised, Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.

FOR WATER WORKS.

Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.

FOR RAILWAYS, FOUNDRIES AND OTHERS.

Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.

We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CARNAC BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

KEATING'S POWDER

IS HARMLESS to Animal Life.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

The genuine Powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

Proprietor: THOMAS KEATING, London.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1

F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay. AGUE SPECIFIC.

"AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT"

THE "ANTIQUARY"
CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY

CAN BE HAD OF

ALL WINE MERCHANTS
AND
LEADING BARS, RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1903.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

START, STOP AND FLY-BACK CHRONOGRAPHS.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

IMPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully overhauled, adjusted and regulated and timed before delivery.

		Rs.
I.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	25
II.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	35
III.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	55
IV.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch, combined with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	65
V.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	90
VI.	Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	65
VII.	Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90; Hunting or Half-hunting	100
VIII.	Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, with Watch, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175; Hunting or Half-hunting	135
IX.	Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch	65
X.	Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do.	175
XI.	Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement	185
XII.	Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder	210
XIII.	Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting	550
XIV.	Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case	1,050

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW STOCK OF WATERPROOF
BEST IMITATION SILK UMBRELLAS
FOR
MONSOON SEASON.

☞ TO BE SOLD at the SAME PRICE THAT WE SELL AT OUR MARKET SHOP.

THE ENGLISH UMBRELLA MART,

OPPOSITE.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW'S SHOP, FORT.

ICES !

ICES !!

ICES !!!

THREE KINDS DAILY

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 13	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 6	44 9	68 11	53 0	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 2	53 9	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during Five life Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLEN, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

OPEN AIR AFTERNOON CONCERT

AT ST. JOSEPH'S HOME, MAZAGON,

(Opposite Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Hall.)

THIS EVENING,

SATURDAY, JUNE 13TH, AT 5-45 P.M.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen are assisting:—Miss Tingey, Mrs. L. W. Michael, Messrs. G. H. M. Sexton, G. W. Bowley, Bowe, Autcliffe, Clarke and Richardson.

Mandolin, Band 1st P. W. O. North Stafford Regt.

Prices: Rs. 1-8, Rs. 1-0 and As. 8. Children As. 4.

Tickets: Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

STOPPAGE OF THE UP POONA MAIL TRAIN AT NERAL STATION.

THE UP POONA MAIL will CONTINUE TO STOP at NERAL STATION after the 15th June, 1903, until further notice.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th June, 1903.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of VALABDAS JAIRAM and others Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 1st July, 1903, is appointed for a further hearing in the above matter for the purpose of declaring a FINAL DIVIDEND.

Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents, who have not proved their claims, are informed that unless they prove their claims in the office of the Official Assignee before 12 o'clock on the 30th June 1903, the assets in his hands will be distributed without reference to their claims amongst those creditors who have proved their claims.—Dated 10th June, 1903.

W. LANE,
Offg. Clerk of the Court.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF 60 TONS OF MACHINE SAWN BURMA TEAK-WOOD CARRIAGE AND WAGON ROOF BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1903, for the supply of the above Boards.

2. Tender form of the above, giving particulars of the sizes and description of teak required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of rupees five hundred should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th June, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 29th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of June, 1903, at 5 P.M., to transact the following business, viz:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

2nd. To Declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

5th. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th May, 1903.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 29th May to 13th June, 1903, both days inclusive.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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NOTICE.

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ESTABLISHED 1875.

Intend forming their business into a Company, Limited, 8 per cent. on paid up Shares (guaranteed).

Apply for Prospectus, The SECRETARY to the Proposed MAX MINCK & Co., Ld., Lahore.

Lahore, 15th March, 1903.

PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.

EVERY DOG OWNER

Should use Dr. SPOONER HART'S PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,

Sold at Re. 1, per 10 lb. Bag

BISCUITS FOR DOGS.

DR. SPOONER HART'S BISCUITS,

An appetising staple diet for SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.

R. S. HART BROTHERS,
CALCUTTA.

JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GRAMOPHONE AND VICTOR

7 inch RECORDS and

MONARCH 10 inch RECORDS.

SHERIAR ASPANDIAR,
PHONOGRAPH AGENCY,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Reports, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1895 and 1902 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1895 and 1902 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Theatres and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy ..... Annas 4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BUFFALOES, COWS, UTENSILS, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in the Matrimonial Insolvency Bhoosein Vuza, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 14th June, 1903, at 3 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at Sai Baba, in the stable of Govindji Thakersey, consisting of 5 buffaloes with one young, 3 cows with 2 calves, and utensils.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th June, 1903.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PIANOS TUNED at Popular Prices by competent European Tuners. Pianos renovated to a condition as good as new. First class workmanship guaranteed. Pianos inspected and estimate of cost of Repairs submitted free of charge.—MARCUS & Co., 12, Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 1-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Victoria Gardens.—Fresh Monsoon Annual Flower Seeds, Caladiums, Bulbs, Plants, Flowers, &c. Price List on application to the SUPERINTENDENT, at the Victoria Gardens Office.

WANTED, a BAND MASTER, for the 7th Rajpoots, Lucknow. Apply with references to the BAND PRESIDENT.

WANTED STUDENTS to learn Shorthand and Typewriting. High speed in both the Arts guaranteed. Terms Moderate. Certificates from Home. Apply MANAGER, INDIA TYPEWRITING Co., 19 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, by European Firm, first class BOOKKEEPER (Native), temporary employment, may be permanent. Salary commencing Rs. 80. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box "No. 683J." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a Preventive and Curative Agent in all cases of Cough Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Catarrh and Throat or Chest affections. As, 12 only.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists, &c., 31, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

INCANDESCENT BURNERS, durable Mantles, Glass and Mica Chimneys and Globes. Best articles at cheap rates.—J. S. POONJA & SON, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—Every kind of household requisites. Suitable to every one. Only the best quality of goods.—MORSHAD & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

WATSON'S HOTEL ANNEXE.—MONSOON RATES. Few ROOMS available only. 1st June to 30th September, 1903. Please apply to MANAGER.

A FEW SELECT STUDENTS, for the London Chamber of Commerce 1901 Examinations, will be admitted. Apply S. B. BILLIMORIA, 19, Church Gate Street.

THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNRO'S ASTHMA BALSUM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

THE ROSERY being now MOVED to the same premises as the ROSERY FARM, 35, Parel Tank Road, all orders should be addressed there. Telephone No. 1015.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of HAM and BACON just arrived.—C. COLONNELLO, SON & Co., 103, Meadow Street.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MADHA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

CURETINE COMPOUND (Lawson's) cures where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. One Bottle Annas 12. Apply HOMI BROS., Opticians, New Building, No. 2, 1st Floor, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

PAY a VISIT to JACKERIA EBRAHIM'S SHOP No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road, opposite Market Police Office, it will repay you. Large Assortment of Goods, and Oilmanstores by every Mail at Fair Rates.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

BEST, Fresh, Clean and Crushed or Whole BARLEY, OATS, BRAN and specially prepared HORSE FOOD and all kinds of GRAIN for Horses can be had from GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba. Rates Greatly Decreased.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° test sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 8-3-6 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 8-6-6 per case, at Bandora.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mussulman Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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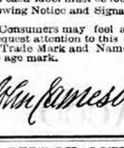

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Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.

Berndorf, in Austria, December 1901.

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RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

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are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

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	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months.....4	
" 6 Months.....4½	"
" 12 Months.....	"
" 2 Years.....	"

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. A became are shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent,

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:

GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Moultan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances

4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum,
2 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

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Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 40 is maintained.

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th May, 1903.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

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CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,	
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RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are highly unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in a short time, as thousands have testified. Sold in bottles at 1s. 3d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.

CAUTION.—Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark—"WALTER DE ROOS." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and efficient treatment of self-cure discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression or spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., &c. Full explanations and directions for marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy happiness, &c. &c. &c. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Revill Johnson Vetarzo Remedies Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, N., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 2 annas Post Free.

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the students and medical man, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

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[illegible]GERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage [illegible]lected with the greatest care for [illegible] Constituents.

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[illegible]ghly popular remedy, as employed in the Hospitals of Bhopal, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In chyndery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms. Arrear of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, resilience in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS, [illegible] cure all Discharges from the Urinal [illegible] warranted [illegible] either sex (acquired or constitutional) [illegible] Organs, [illegible]s in the Back. Guaranteed free from [illegible] Gravel and Pai[illegible]s Boxes, 4s. each, by all Chemists [illegible] Mercury. Sold [illegible] Vendors throughout the world [illegible] and Patent Medic[illegible] LINCOLN AND MIDLAND [illegible] Proprietors—THE [illegible]ST, London, England. [illegible] COUNTIES DRUG[illegible]

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[illegible] of the Blood, whether the [illegible]ter-affect of Contagious [illegible] Diseases, hereditary taint, or [illegible]ood matter of any description, are positively carried [illegible]o BLOOD MIXTURE, taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED [illegible]ER. For cleansing the great Blood Purifier and Resto[illegible]er. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Sa[illegible]ulls, Scurvys, Scrofula, Sores of all kinds, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, an[illegible] Cure. It is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheum[illegible]atic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood a[illegible] Bones, To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials [illegible]

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 11.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	89 1/4	= + 3-8
3 per cent. Reduc	99 1/4	= — 1-4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	107 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85 7/8	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	24 3 16	= + 1-16
3 months hence	24	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	52 1-2	= + 1 8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25.17 1/2	= unchanged
Berlin	20.44	= + 1/4
New York Demand	4.77 1-2	= — 1/4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 1/2 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 pr ct	= do
6 " "	3 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/4 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 3/8 pr ct	= + 1-4
7 day market loans	2 1/2 pr ct	= unchanged

Extra Councils Bills allotments on Madras Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4d.

Sugar German granulated 9 9-16 June-July dull. Metals:—Copper Brazlers £ 69.

Yellow metal 6s. 1-4d.

Tin Plates 11s. 9d.

Bar iron Belgian £5 2s.

Iron Corrugated Sheets £11

Basic Steel Bars £3 4s.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 35 June-July Business done.

Rapeseed.—Brown 33 1-4 June-July sellers, Tone easier.

Linseed—Bold 40 1-2. June-July. Buyers. Tone easier.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 6,000. Spot 6'66 plus 6. Sold on speculation and for Export 600. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed unsettled.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6'35 — 11	6'31 — 11	6'17 — 11	5'67 — 3
Oct.-Nov. — 1	Nov.-Dec. 5'13 — 2	Dec.-Jan. 5'13 — 2	Jan.-Feb. 5'17 — 2
		Feb.-Mar 5'17 — 2	

In New York:—

Receipts at the Port	1,000 bales.
Do. do. last year	2,400 "
Exports to Great Britain	— "
Do. do. Continent	1,003 "
Mid Uplands	12-25 + 25
Futures, month of July	11'85 — 20
Do. do. December	9'59 — 9

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 7/16 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	10'93 — 24
Do. do. December	9'42 — 8
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 11th June, 1903:—

Cotton	4,992 bales.
Wheat	28,014 cwts.
Linseed	15,564 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	6,818 "
Gingellyseed	1,559 "
Poppyseed	5,177 "
Groundnuts	147 "
Castorseed	236 "
Rice	11,992 "
Myrabollams	1,779 "
Cottonseed	6,211 "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

AFTER an interval of comparative quietness the gigantic speculative operations have recommenced in America, and during the early part of the past week prices were forced up to an almost unprecedented extent. An advance of 50 points in one day followed by a further advance of 50 points the next gives some idea of the excitement prevailing in the New York Market, and it is many years since speculation such as this has occurred. To-day a drop of 25 points is only another aspect of these operations. Legitimate business appears impossible under existing circumstances, and the Continent evidently takes this view of the matter, and Spinners are apparently content to look on and await the crisis which must eventually come.

The effect of the rise in our local market has not been felt beyond a little steadiness on the part of some sellers, but the stock being so large any requirements are easily met. Exporters to Europe and Japan have been in the market, and a fair business has been put through, principally in high class Oomras, Broach, and Berar, and an enquiry has lately sprung up for Dholleras. Mills have been buying quietly but steadily during the week. The market for new crop has changed but little, the fluctuation not being more than Rs. 2, and after this advance we close at Rs. 227 for Good M.-G. Broach, 25th March, 1904, delivery, and Rs. 176 for Fully Good Bengals, 25th January, 1904, delivery.

There are apparently some signs to-day of the monsoon making its appearance on the Malabar Coast, and should it do so it will be most welcome, as grave doubts were felt that the late cyclone had driven the monsoon back for some time.

LINSEED—At the commencement of the week this market was very steady, the price advanced to Rs. 7-3, but later the demand slackened and the rate gradually fell to Rs. 7 at which price the market closes easy with buyers at Rs 6-15.

RAPESEED has been steady during the week with a good demand at current rates. The market closes easier with a moderate business at the following prices:—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 5 8 6
Yellow Cawnpore	" 5 14 0
Yellow Gazerat	" 6 2 0

POPPYSEED.—The market has been quiet with little business doing or prices have declined about Rs. 1 per candy. The closing rates are as follows:—

Club No. 1	Rs. 29 6
Soft Red Ahmedabad	" 27 8
Hard Red	" 24 0

FREIGHTS.—During the week the Freight market has been steady, with a fair enquiry, principally for ready shipments. Business has been done for this month for Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Liverpool at 13s. 9d. to 14s. and rates for Antwerp have been sold at 13s. 6d. For Hamburg business for this month has been done at 13s. 9d. to 14s. and the Hansa Line is reported to have booked for July at 13s. 3d. Hall has been done by Liners at 13s. for July, Charters—Steamer Agapanthus, June-July, 13s. 6d. Pickard port, 14s two picked ports, Steamer Wardedale, June 13s. 6d., one picked port.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been firm throughout the week, and on most days Bank Demand has been available at 1s. 4 1-32d. and Bank wire for near delivery has never been absent at 1s. 4-4d. For the monsoon months (1s. 3 31-32), has been done, while for further forward 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. has been bought for delivery extending into 1904. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been moderate. Export bills of different usances have been in good supply, and a large business for the time of year is reported. The market has also been all that was offered at fair prices, and sellers have had nothing to complain of. For Council Bills on Wednesday there was a strong enquiry at 1s. 3 31-32d. The applications aggregated 5,000 lakhs. About 50 lakhs of wire Transfers at 1s. 4 1-32d. were also taken, thus relieving the immediate pressure for money. We do not look for any important change in exchange for some time to come, and a quiet steady business may be expected,

The following changes occurred in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 6th June, compared with the previous week:—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs. 31,40,255 Decrease.
Other Deposits	" 34,72,955 Increase.
Sundries	" .....

ASSETS.

Government Securities	5,05,154 Increase.
Other Authorized Securities	9,303 Decrease.
Credits on Securities	55,383 Increase.
Loans	10,43,977 Decrease.
Bills discounted & purchased	5,20,217 Decrease.
Balance with other Banks	2,26,218 Increase.
Sundries	27,024 Increase.
Cash	15 64,473 Increase.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash statement shows a decrease of 11 lakhs in the cash balance, the Bank rate remaining unaltered at 6 per cent. per annum. No alteration has been made in the Bank of Bombay rate, and the same remains fixed at 7 per cent. per annum. The weekly statement of the Bank of Madras shows the cash balance to be 17 lakhs down and the Bank rate unchanged at 7 per cent. per annum.

The mail of the 29th ultimo brought £160,000 silver and £60,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 53,000
Bombay	" 40,90,000
Madras	" 20,41,000
	Rs. 61,81,000

The mail of the 5th instant brings £30,000 silver and £40,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 23,10,000
Bombay	" 8,20,000
Madras	" 14,50,000
	Rs. 45,80,000

The mail of the 12th instant brings £47,000 silver and £30,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 21,90,000
Bombay	" 21,50,000
Madras	" 14,20,000
	Rs. 57,70,000

At the weekly allotment on Wednesday last the whole 50 lakhs Council Bills allotted were taken up at 1s. 3 31-32d. and Telegraphic Transfers to the amounts of 19 lakhs were also allotted at 1s. 4 1-32d. For Council Bills tenders at 1s. 3 31-32d. received 1 per cent., while Transfers received in full. Extra allotments have been given during the week of 470 lakhs to Bombay, 250 lakhs to Calcutta, and 1'50 lakhs to Madras.

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1923	101 1-8
4 per cent " "	1930	101 1-2
4 per cent " "	1932	101 1-2
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1923	100
4 per cent " "	1940	101
5 per cent " "	Tanna	116
5 per cent " "	Sanitary	115
4 per cent Bo. Improvt Trust	1959	100 1-8
4 per cent " "	1961	101-8

Prices of Bullion:—

English Bar Silver, ex duty, ready	Rs.	61-12
Do. do. 1st Settlement	Rs.	61-12
Do. do. 2nd do.	Rs.	61-10
English Bar Gold, ready	Rs.	24-1

The Silver market has fluctuated during the week without much business passing.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The Rupee Paper market has been active throughout the week and a large business has been done, the highest point reached being Rs. 99-2 and the lowest Rs. 98-15. This morning owing probably to the bad political news from Europe rates have eased to Rs. 98-13 for ready and Rs. 98-15 for the first settlement, and we close at about these prices.

PIECE-GOODS.—The market continues steady and prices remain unchanged. The higher prices ruling in Manchester still make it impossible for dealers to buy for forward deliveries. Clearances are on a fair scale, and there is a moderate demand for goods in general.

YARN.—During the past week there has been a fair demand for yarns which has been met by millowners accepting rates current last week. Now, however, advances are asked for and this curtails business. China markets are firm and the offtake fair both in ongkong and Shanghai.

METALS.—In Copper and Yellow Metal there have been various speculations during the week, and in the early part Copper was sold at £67 per ton and Yellow Metal at £5.55. To-day the market has taken a better turn and sales of Copper and Yellow Metal were made at about £1 over these prices. The Iron and Steel markets are very quiet, and there is no fresh business passing. Spelter is steady and Quicksilver and Pigiea are dull with hardly anything doing.

COAL.—The market quiet with the exception of a sale of damaged coal. No business is reported.

SHARES.—In shares, generally speaking, the business passing during the week was very limited and in many cases it was very difficult to put through. Bank of Bombay Shares, in the commencement of the week, changed hands at Rs. 1,292 1-2, but during the latter part of the week they have declined to Rs. 1,287 1-2, at which rate they closed quiet. Commercials have changed hands at Rs. 51. In Press shares New Berar Press, Indian Cotton Press, and Mofussils have changed hands at Rs. 165, Rs. 133 3-4, and Rs. 52), respectively, while Volkart and Harvey and Sahapatthy are steady at Rs. 1,050 and Rs. 6 5. In miscellaneous companies Alcocks are steady at Rs. 265, cum Dividend, Bombay Burmah at Rs. 6,575, new issues at Rs. 1,675 Tricobers at Rs. 620, Port Canning, at Rs. 442 1-2, John Roberts at Rs. 145, Kamp, at Rs. 216, Thacker and Co. at Rs. 193, and Telephone at Rs. 21, respectively, while Elphinstone Mills are quiet at Rs. 163, Bombay Flour at Rs. 825, and Marcks at Rs. 149. In mill shares Chinas are quiet at Rs. 493, Currimbhoys at Rs. 520, Davids at Rs. 230, Standards at Rs. 99XD., Queens at Rs. 47, and Sassoon at Rs. 640, while Morarjees are steady at Rs. 1,525, Sholapur at Rs. 1,720, Century at Rs. 1,58½, and Swadeshi at Rs. 72½. Petit's shares have fluctuated between Rs. 1,900 to Rs. 2,015, and closed quiet at Rs. 1,990XD. In Greaves Cotton Co. shares James Greaves and Eppess have changed hands at Rs. 225 and 175 and they are in demand at the rates, while Loopo'ds are steady at Rs. 105. The business is small, but is likely to improve as soon as the monsoon has set in.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	133
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	123
Shanghai 30 do do	171
Japan 30 do do	151 1-2 to 152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone easier.

Cash	99-13
1st Settlement	99-15

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st May	3 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 4th June	7 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 16th May	6 do.
Bank of Madras do. 21st April	7 do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone quiet.		Rs.	a. p.
Ready		7	0 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready		5	8 6
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready		5	14 0
Yellow Guzerat Ready		6	2 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready		6	7 0
Castorseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready		21	8 0

WHEAT.—Tone easier.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs.	27 8
Club No. 1	"	29 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	6,000
Imports	2,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6.37 +2	6.33 +2	6.19 +2	5.95 +2

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5.36 +2	5.22 +1	5.20 +2	5.19 +2	5.19 +2

COTTON.—The local market is quiet with little doing.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine F.-G.	Good
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	181 169	162 25th June,
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)	189 179	... do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	188 178	... do
Belati M. G	202 190	... do
Khandesh M. G	183 175	do
Akola M. G.		
Khamgaum do	203 191	... do
Karanja do		
Damanganum Poolgaum M.G.	212 200	... do
Nagpur M. G.	212 200	... do
Broach do	251 241	do
Bhowngger do	228 218	210 do
Do H. G.	222 214	204 do
S.-O. Dharwar	... ...	222 do
Westerns	... ...	212 do

COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts for the week	Bales. 43,034
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 11th June	2,208,400
Shipments for the week, to Europe	28,060
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	31,287
Total	59,947
Shipments from 1st October to 11th June.	
Europe	823,451
Japan	282,830
China	20,416
Coast Ports	9,081
Total	1,130,448
Afloat to Harbour for Europe	23,748
China, Japan and Coast Ports	600
Week's Receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seed.	
Cotton	43,034 bales
Wheat	225,594 cwts
Linseed	107,414 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	81,511 "
Gingellyseed	14,793 "
Poppyseed	32,433 "
Groundnuts	4,053 "
Castorseed	34,433 "
Rice	114,565 "
Myrabollams	7,439 "
Cottonseed	45,172 "

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2-3-4 per cent. Consols	91 1-4
2½ per cent. Rentes	98 1-4
3 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
4 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	24 3-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £28,400,000, increase 1,00,000; Public deposits £7,300,000, decrease £100,000; Other deposits £40,900,000, decrease £400,000; Other Securities £25,400,000 decrease £2,100,000; Notes and Gold £25,000,000, increase £1,400,000; The Bank's Reserve is 55 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Gomerkhadi and Dongri	6	5	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	10	5	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	2	6
E Mazgon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	4	11
G Mahim and Worli	10	8	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total	35	27	116
Total plague deaths to date	261,441	253,707	
Same date last year	11	10	31

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CURTIS—ELLIOTT—May 11, at All Souls', Langham Place, H. T., second son of the late General R. Curtis, R. A., to Ethel (Mrs Elliot), eldest daughter of the late J. Beattie, of Calcutta.

EAMES—CAMPBELL—May 26, at Melbourne, Australia, Surg E. T. P. Eames, R. N., youngest son of Sir W. Eames, R. N., K. C. B., to May, youngest daughter of the Hon J. Campbell.

EYRE-MASSY—CARMICHAEL—May 21, at St. John's Church, Weymouth, J. Eyre-Massy, Royal Lancashire Regt son of the late Col G. Eyre-Massy, J. P., to May Evelyn, daughter of J. Carmichael, J. P.

LOCKYER—BRODHURST—May 23, at the Church of the Annunciation, Portman Square, Sir N. Lockyer, K. C. B., to Thomasine Mary, daughter of the late S. W. Brownes.

MADDICK—DE TORRE HERMOSA—May 25, at Christ Church, Maisair, H. Maddick, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to May, Marquesa de Torre Hermosa, daughter of A. Bignold, M. P.

MORRISON—BASHFORD—May 21, at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, C. E. M. Morrison, captain King's Own Regt, son of Col J. C. D. Morrison, Royal Bodyguard, to Elinor Constance, daughter of Col Bashford, Higa Fire, Line.

DEATHS.

BARNES—May 21, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Dorothy, wife of Capt H. M. Barnes, Royal Field Art, aged 24.

BIRD—May 21, at Woodcot Villa, Tyndall's Park, Clifton, Bristol, E. W., late Madras Civil Service.

BROADBENT—May 29, at Port Said, Egypt, Florence Churchill, the dearly-loved wife of Harry Broadbent, aged 36 years.

CAMPBELL—May 26, at Ashnashie, Rosneath, James Macnabb Campbell, K. C. I. E, late Bombay Civil Service, aged 55 years.

DAVIES—May 22, at Fair Oaks, Addlestone, Fannie, wife of Major A. Davies.

HANUX—May 24, at Pultoney Street, Bath, B. R. F. Handy, lieutenant-colonel, late of Sto, the King's (Liverpool) Regt, aged 68.

HARRISON—May 22, at Ann Street, Edinburg, widow of J. Harrison, M. D, of the H. E. I Company's Medical Service Bengal, aged 82.

MURRAY—May 12, at Andaran, Weston-super-Mare, Major-Gen A. M. Murray, Royal (late Bombay) Art.

ROCHE—At Canterbury, Kensington, widow of the late Col C. B. Roche, Canterbury, aged 87.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CRADDOCK—June 5, at Lahore, the wife of F. R. Craddock, of Cutler Palmer & Co., of a son.

DEATH.

PEARSON—June 9, at Fatehgarh, United Provinces, of enteric fever, Philip Grenne Pearson, Indian Civil Service, aged 23 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rise 5h. 21m. Sun sets 6h. 37 m. High water, 0-58m; 1-45a. Low water 6-43m. 7-41a.

Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.

Open Air Afternoon Concert, St. Joseph's Home, 5-15 p. m.

Lecture: "Ethnology of the Kanara Communities" by Mr. J. A. Saldanha, B. A., LL. B., Catholic Library, Cavel, 5-30 p. m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 1-32m, 2-15a. Low water, 7-20m., 8-18s.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Matia entered the Dock on Thursday and the steamer Massal yesterday, and the steamers Rhine and Somali left Yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Arabia entered and the steamers India and Ellen Hall left the dock yesterday.

CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Karsondas Canaildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector of Magistracy, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Bhavanji Dharmuli, a Hindu, with attempting to cheat Dhanji Mulla, a Marwadi Shroff in Dubash Agiari Street, in respect of some gold and pearl earrings. About 6-15 p.m. on Thursday the accused went to the shop of the complainant and offered to sell to him some. He asked for their value in rupees, but the complainant on testing them found them to be false and handed the accused to the police. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF MR. CHUNILAL PANALAL.—With regret the Jain community of this country will learn of the death of Mr. Chunilal Panalal, a jeweller, and the eldest son of the late Babu Panalal Poonamchand of Bombay, after a short illness of five days. The deceased who was in his fifties was suddenly attacked on Friday last by a bad type of fever and was immediately placed under the treatment of Doctor Childs, Rao, Parekh and others. However all efforts proved fruitless and in his death the trade has lost a leading man. He had been a well-known jeweller. He leaves behind him a lamenting mother, a young widow, a minor son and a host of brothers and friends to mourn his loss.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. A. R. Crommelin and Officers, the Band of the first Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play to-day the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Band-master, at the Victoria Gardens commencing at 5-30 p.m. (Bombay time):—

Sport-March	Binod-hofer.
Overture to	Zampa
Valse Lente	Fairy Dream.
Selection	The Belle of Cairo
Waltzer	Moonlight on the Rhine
Barn Dance	Honeysuckle and Bee

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Shaker, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dalabh Ambashanker, a trader, was charged with having as agent in forging documents and cheating. It appeared that on the 1st of May the accused presented a document purporting to be signed by one Munchersha Hormasji Arit to one Dorabji Dinshaji Arasani received a sum of Rs. 5 from him. On the 8th of May the accused again fraudulently used a document purporting to be signed by one Jivandas Ludha authorizing one Jangamal Pitamber to pay him a sum of Rs. 10, and received the sum from Chaganlal. Two days after that he caused one Vrajraj Nanji to forge a document in respect of Rs. 5. The accused admitted the offences he was charged with. The Magistrate committed him to take his trial as the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Canaildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Reginald Dess, a native Christian, with assault and robbery in respect of eight annas belonging to Shaik Ahmed, a seaman. Evidence showed that on the 9th instant about 11 a.m. the accused met the complainant, who has just arrived from Calcutta, at Dhobi Talao, and demanded some money for liquor. The complainant refused to give him any money upon which the accused caught hold of his coat and would not let him go. Eventually he let go his hold on the complainant paying him eight annas. An hour after the accused again met him at the same place and demanded more money for liquor. The complainant said he had no money upon which the accused began to search his pockets and took away a silk handkerchief from it. Not satisfied with this the accused began to assault the complainant. The policeman on duty on the road ran up to his rescure and with the assistance of a Parsee Mr Dasabhoy Palonji arrested the accused. Mr. O'Keeffe said that the accused had been a great nuisance to the public and had been twice bound over to keep the peace. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to an accumulated term of four years rigorous imprisonment.

ARRIVAL OF HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF SHEHR AND MAKALLA.

His Highness the Sultan of Shehr and Makalla accompanied by sixty followers, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Hyderabad (Deccan) enroute to Arabia. His Highness alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where he was received by an Under-Secretary to Bombay Government, A guard-of-honour, consisting of fifty-rank-and file, belonging to the 17th Bombay native Infantry, was drawn up at the station, with band and regimental colours, under the command of a native officer. On his Highness alighting from the train, the guard of honour presented arms and the band played the National Anthem. A salute of twelve guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival of the Sultan. His Highness drove from the station in Government House carriage and pair to his bungalow at Babulla Tank Road. His Highness will leave Bombay for his territory on Monday by a Rutnagiree steamer, when another salute of twelve guns will be fired in his honour.

A DECREE FOR DIVORCE

At the High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston disposed of the petition of Grace Eleanor Forster against her husband Robert Forster, in which the petitioner applied for divorce from her husband on the ground of adultery and cruelty. Mr. Reslam Wadia, instructed by Mr. D. D. Romer, appeared for the petitioner. The respondent appeared in person.

The petitioner's case was that she was married to the respondent, who was in Military Service and had latterly joined the G. I. P. Railway Company in Bombay, in the Registrar's Office in 1899, and from that time they had lived as man and wife down to the middle of 1901 in Bombay and at Lucknow. During their married life the respondent very often treated her with great cruelty and harshness. She gave two instances in which respondent had misbehaved in June 1902. On three or four occasions respondent drove her away from her house without any cause and used to get drunk and kick her.

Respondent, in his written statement, denied the allegations of cruelty and misconduct.

Witnesses were examined in corroboration of the petitioner's statement, after which Mr. Wadia addressed the Court and said that the charges of cruelty and misconduct were conclusively proved.

His Lordship passed a decree "nisi" in favour of the plaintiff for divorce and ordered the respondent to pay the petitioner's costs.

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on the CLOTHS, if you order them,

will average less than

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SNAFFLE
FLEXIBLE CHAIN
Plain Gold or Jewelled with Gems, with and without Padlocks.

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in neat designs and a collection of fancies impossible to duplicate on account of obscure and abnormal formations of Gems.

NECKLETS—
In the Newest Styles.
FESTOONS
PLAIN
with Pearls or Stones

BROOCHES—
Up-to-date. Many being model specimens of the Goldsmiths craft.
The Largest Selection in the East.

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	Rs.	a.
High Life in the East .....per 50	4	0
Princesas .....per box of 100	6	0
Londres ..... " "	6	0

DUTCH HAVANAS.

	Rs.	a.
Spotted Dogs, "par Excellence", per 50	6	0
El Kaya, Darvel Bay ..... "	5	0
Young American, Rosa Gelria ... "	5	0
Noblesse, Reintas ..... "	4	0
Primros, Princesas..... "	3	8

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Suitable for 2 and 4 wheeled Carriages.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Grantley Hall, 2,583 tons, Captain L. Hann, will sail to-day, for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bergedorf, 3,393 tons, Captain C. B. Siegert, will sail to-day, for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Needles, 2,995 tons, Captain J. P. Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 31st May, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dunera, 762 tons, Captain J. Robertson, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo, one cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mohammadi, 1,222 tons, Captain T. A. Galley, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Jeddah, 30th May, with a general cargo, and 400 pilgrims as passengers.

THE DERELICT AT MANGALORE.

A message received from the Port Officer at Mangalore by the Port Officer at Bombay states that the derelict near Mangalore has been towed into the harbour.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Nalad	Capt R H J Stewart	R Navy
R I M S Clive	Lieut C Gardner	R I Marine
R I M S Canning	Comdr Kendall	R I M
R I M S Dalhousie	F C Hordern	R I M
H M S Magdala		Turret-ship
H M S Assaye		Turret-ship
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	R I M
Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
Torpedo Boat No. 100		
Do No 102		
Do No 103		

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Perseus	Comdr E R Pears	R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 12.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Carthage	2893				E Tajbhoy
Rance	3614	Corrin			T M & Co
Landaura	2157	Butler			M M & Co
Simla	1629	Souter			E Tajbhoy
Deutschland 80	768	Nauna			The Captain
Furramatta	2961	Roberts			P & O Co
Eden (ship)	444	Dahl			The Captain
Ellora	1491	Forbes			M M & Co
Colaba	1108	Graham			M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	Macleoan			M M & Co
Kt of St. George	1908	Hicks			T M & Co
Kaparthala	721	Trouson			M M & Co
Onda	241	Lowe	Calcutta		M M & Co
Oswell	2449	Frame			W & A G & Co
Kenley	2131	Parker			Bombay Co
Culna	1464	Kirkham			M M & Co
Longships	2343				M M & Co
Ujunda	3302	Hansell			M M & Co
Nairung	2822	Craig			T M & Co
Arcapantha	3968	Purdon			F M & Co
Oakdale	3429	Kendall			M M & Co
Byculla	1025	MacGregor			M M & Co
Kilwa	393	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Urlana	3383	Allen			M M & Co
Virawa	3333	Hutcheson			M M & Co
Queen Eleanour	2273	Brook			W & A G & Co
Ifrik	3302	Tice			M M & Co
Bhundara	2715	Forbes			M M & Co
Baron Cander	2263	Durkee			W & A Graham & Co
Vauxhall Bridge	2178	Reider			W & A Graham & Co
Langoak	2956	Rout			W & A Graham & Co
Haidari	1563	Hall			B & P S N Co
Okhla	3135	Garland	Cal		11-6 M M & Co
Umballa	3126	Hugill			M M & Co
King Arthur	1011	Bennett			B & P S N Co
Montfort	1110	Storey			B & P S N Co
Sirdhana	2210	Robinson			M M & Co
Epsom	2970	White			W & A G & Co
Ula	3424	Stone			M M & Co
Needles	2783	Turner			P & O Co
Mohammadi	1222	Galley			B & P S N Co
Arabia	4167	Leigh			P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Spithead	993	Stewart	Genoa	18 6	W & A G & Co
B	Clan Campbell	1632	Simpson			F M & Co
C	Wersley Hall	2258	Jones	Karachi	19 6	K N & Co
D	Bergdorf	3 5	Seagert	Hamburg	13 6	J M & Co
F	Manchuria	3951	Peahl	Havre	13-6	Hall Bros
G	Mozaffari	2234	Mohmed	S Ports	13 6	B & P S N Co
K	Rodiwell	2209	Raines	Hamburg	20 6	M M & Co
M	Matin	2433	Archer	Liverpool	2 6	K N & Co
N	Granley Hall	1250	Hann	Hull	13 6	K N & Co
O	Santa Fe	1691	Tesed	Dieppe	18 6	J M & Co
P	Madagascar	1653	James	Havre	20 6	K N & Co
Q	Wennington Hall	4013	Diver	Dunkirk	20 5	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunjii	547	Ahmed	Karachi	13 6 Shepd & Co
Mahmadi	547	Hoosein	Marmugoa	12 6 Do
Ponani	552	Mahomed	Bhownagar	13 6 Do
Courland	769	Esmail	Karachi	10 6 Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Nubia	2319	Knox	Lpool	15 6	W & A G & Co
2	Kalibia	3417	Tait	Liverpool	18 6	W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporiti	Genoa	14 6	F Crocco
4	Ischia	3078	Magnazzini	China	17 6	F Crocco
5	Coromandel	2763	Fox	China	15 6	P & O Co
6	Shirala	3375	Hartley	Zanzibar	16 6	M M & Co
7	Ionanm	2703	Penhardin	Liverpool	2 6	K N & Co
9	Weissenfels	2922	Preiden	Antwerp	15 6	Glade & Co
10&11	Bengali	3949	Bannatyne	Antwerp	15 6	K N & Co
12	India	4181	Vibert	London	13 6	P & O Co
14	Henzada	1941	Cunningham	P Gulf	16 6	M M & Co
15	Bengal	2731	Phillips	China	17 P & O Co	
16	Colombo	2 32	Sheskell	Hull	13 6	F M & Co

30 Ton Crane.

Kistna	521	McGregor	Colombo 14 6 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Arabia s	Leigh	London, May 21
	Mohammadi s	Galley	Jeddah, May 30
	Needles s	Turner	Calcutta, May 31

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Somali s	Birch	Zanzibar, &c
	Eden Hall s	Roddy	Liverpool
	Dumra s	Hobert	Karachi

The following Vessels obtained their particulars yesterday:—
Steamer Grantley Hall, Hann, for Hull.
" Bergdorf, Siegert, for Hamburg.

The steamer Kt Bachelor, entered for loading yesterday for Marseilles, Liverpool, Hull, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 12.
The P and O Co's steamer Tientsin (Extra) left here yesterday afternoon for Colombo.
The P and O Co's steamer Pekin (Extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 12.

Nubia s—16 bales hemp Vithaldas Vadilal; 10 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co.
Kalibia s—51 bales wool The Bombay Co; 18 bales wool Forbes Forbes and Co.
Kt Bachelor s—649 cwt myrabolams H Anandrao and Co.

FOR HULL.
Colenso s—270 bales cotton Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Bengali s—1193 cwt cottonseed A Begbie and Co.
Kt Bachelor s—620 cwt myrabolams 8690 cwt cottonseed Wagjee Bechar; 600 cwt cottonseed 1760 cwt castorseed 1200 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 504 cwt myrabolams Kajee Comersy. 1600 cwt castorseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR LEITH.
Kt Bachelor s—10 90 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers;

FOR MARSEILLES.
Kalibia s—105 bales cotton fly W Wolf and Sons.

FOR BREMEN.
Weissenfels s—29 cases bristles Glade and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Bengali s—2231 cwt rapeseed Sandau and Co; 3311 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers; 4030 cwt wheat and 700 cwt mustardseed A Rias cheek and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Bodlewell s—83 bales cotton fly W Wolf and Sons; 190 cwt gum Kiddie Reeve and Co; 220 bales cotton Madras wallia Sons and Co; 127 bales cotton fly Tockersey Shandee.
Berar dorf s—50 cwt gum Govindjee Saipsi; 2 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton A. Baschcok and Co; 600 cwt cottonseed 2.00 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers.
Weissenfels s—1 bale carpets Alois Schweiger.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Wennington Hall s—310 cwts linseed W and A Graham Co.
Imaum s—240 bales cotton Nanoo Kuraz and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed A Blanchenk and Co; 506 cwts myrabolams Wajhee Bechar; 2,760 cwts poppyseed, 12,000 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 16,000 cwts poppyseed 33,145 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.
Spithead s—112 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 50 tons old iron Essajee Tajbhoy; 100 bales cotton G Telpal and Co.
R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.
Kalibia s—400 bales cotton The Bombay Company.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Coromandel s—230 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.
Ischia s—50 bales twist Tata and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 13th June.
There will be no practice at the Colaba Range to-day (Saturday) the 13th instant.
By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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ECONOMY

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1903.

THE SERVIAN TRAGEDY.

WHEN, two months ago, it was reported that a plot to assassinate King Alexander has been discovered at Belgrade, little importance was attached to it, though several arrests were made. It was not supposed that it really had any serious import. King Alexander was beloved by his people, who believed, and who can doubt it, that he had their good at heart. True he had a predilection for issuing coups d'etat. At the age of sixteen he suddenly announced himself to have arrived at years of discretion and took the royal authority into his own hands. That was the first, but it was not by any means the last, time that he brought out a little surprise for his ministers. The present year, though not half spent, had many of them. A royal decree was promulgated one morning suspending the Constitution and annulling a series of laws passed by the Skuptschine, while another forthwith restored the Constitution to its former validity. In the first of these two proclamations the King said that the Senate and Skuptschina created under the Constitution granted by him on April 19, 1901, had passed laws which had proved impracticable; moreover that the Constitution by serving to fan political passions had prejudiced the interests of the Fatherland and hindered its development as a state and a nation. The state of affairs in the Balkans he declared to be very serious. "Servia needs order, unity, and peace. For the purpose of restoring unity, strength, and order to the country the King suspends the Constitution of April 19, 1901, and declares the mandates of the Senators to be null and void." The proclamation announced that the Councillors of the State were placed on the retired list and that the Skuptschina was dissolved. Several laws including the Press law, the Communal law, and the Act dealing with the electoral system were annulled, and were replaced by the laws previously existing.

As soon as the ordinances appointing new Senators and Councillors of State were issued a second Proclamation appeared, whereby the Constitution of April 19, 1901, was once more restored to full validity and the "status quo ante" was restored within the brief space of a few moments. The Cabinet was reinstated, all the ministers retaining their portfolios with the exception of one. A few days later a decree was issued, dismissing ten judges of the Court of Cassation. An other decree announced the nomination of ten new judges and confirmed four former members of the Court in their places. This wholesale removal of the highest judicial dignitaries in the kingdom was rendered possible by the revocation during the suspension of the Constitution of the law regulating judicial appointments. This was, perhaps, the most serious and most objectionable of all the measures comprehended in the recent "coup d'etat." A similar purge was expected to be applied to the Court of First Instance, and, as a correspondent wrote, the former Radical majority in the judicature was transformed into a Liberal majority. Then again we were told that Prince Ferdinand having refused to sign a decree submitted to him by the Minister of Agriculture for the dismissal of certain officials, the Minister sent in his resignation. The newspapers stated that Colonel Savoff, the newly appointed Minister for War, had also resigned in consequence of the check sustained by him in connection with the creation of the post of Inspector-General of the Army for General Paprikoff, the former Minister for War. In diplomatic circles these eccentric proceedings caused more amusement than astonishment. His Majesty had endeavoured to win over the Radicals to the side of Obrenovitch dynasty, but failed and consequently threw them over. Of the new members of the Senate, who, together with those of the Council of State, were nominated in accordance with the terms of the restored Constitution, twelve were old Liberals and supporters of the former Regent, Jovan Ristics; seven were formerly Progressives, and five neutral. There was no Radical among the number. Alexander was undoubtedly courageous as well as resourceful. He created the Constitution by a fiat in 1901. It did not work as it desired, so having the power to construct he argued that he had also the power to destroy. With advancing years he might have become less expeditious in his methods. But it was his greatest failing that he was young. Whether the aspirations of Prince Peter Karageonjevitch were associated with the tragedy or not, no undue importance need be attached to the fact that his son is being educated at the Russian Court, for Alexander having no heir it has been accounted almost certain that he would succeed after Alexander's death.

THE ENEMIES OF TEA.

AN exhaustive treatise one "The Pests and Blights of the Tea-Plant," by Sir George Watt and Harold H. Mann, has just been published. The plant is not here considered as an ornament for the garden, or as an interesting display of Nature's handiwork, but entirely as a commercial product, and the two experts, whose names are a guarantee for thorough attention to details and for conscientious searching of objects and reasons, give an able apercu of the special character of the tea-industry and of the difficulties amid which it is pursued. Every authority on the cultivation of tea has been consulted and is quoted generously, while the need for further investigation and experiment is urgently insisted on. That there is deterioration in the tea in most Indian tea-gardens is here looked upon as a foregone conclusion, and the advice is given to seek for the reason of this deterioration, and when found to courageously face it. In reading this very interesting and well compiled book it is impossible not to wonder how in the battle with so many enemies as are here enumerated tea-planting should still be numbered among the industries of languid Anglo-Indians. There are first the difficulties of laying out and planting a garden with the right kind of tea from the point of view of flavour and of the climate suitable to that special aroma, then there is the scientific irrigation of the tract, the pruning, the picking, the drying, the mixing or the sifting as the case may be, and the packing. Before the scourges of a plantation are enumerated the different faces of the tea-plant and the best varieties of seed are described in this volume, and much needed advice is given as to the careful production of the seed and the preservation of the distinguishing characteristics of each sort. Next to the planting of a tea-garden comes in importance its drainage, and nature must in the matter of irrigation be led into suitable channels. She gives the moisture, but the waterlogging of the soil or the formation of stagnant surplus pools must be prevented at all cost. The ruin of many gardens is the fatal result of either not understanding the principles of drainage or not applying them.

Pruning is another delicate section of the tea-industry, and when we realise that the whole principle of tea cultivation is a defiance of the laws of horticulture we must recognise its importance. The plant if left to nature would when in full leafage proceed to flower and fruit. But to get what human beings in their present state of civilisation require from it the period of flowering is deferred as long and as often as possible. The system of perpetual pruning is all planned to this end. The plant is discouraged by being constantly cut back, and when it takes heart and puts out new shoots, foolishly hoping to reach the flowering stage each time, the planter relentlessly cuts back again and again. Of course to do this well requires considerable skill and experience, for the plant must not be allowed to proceed too far on its flowering path, nor, on the other hand, may it be cut back too ruthlessly. Sufficient leaves must remain through which it may breathe and have its being, drawing, as it does much of its nourishment from the air. Were it to flower it would have lived its life and could never reach our tea-cups. Even should the plant be old and crabbed, we must have the leaves and leaf-buds ever fresh and ever young. It is little wonder that tea planters are often depressed. Mr. Cotton might have shown them more consideration had he realised that there are so many reasons why tea growers cannot always take a roseate view of their circumstances. Even when they possess a fine tea-garden in full leaf, the ground scientifically drained and weeded, and their pickers busy, they are still at the mercy of countless enemies and subject to insidious blighting influences. Pests in myriads can in a night destroy whole tracts, almost invisible armies of noxious insects and worms can ravage acres of the beneficent tea-plant. After a brief study of their iniquitous ways it is difficult to believe in the reports of a glutted tea-market, and a fall in price seems a cruel mockery. Page after page here is devoted to an accurate and minute description of the pests, their deceitful ways, and their too manifest depredations. In size most of them are beneath contempt, but for their number legion is not too sweeping a term. There are the white ants who stick at nothing, and lose no time when they make up their minds to attack a tea-garden. There are tea-mo quitos who have only just been found out, in spite of the fact that since 1865 their work was grievous and recognised, but it was always put down to the account of an unknown criminal insect tribe. There are red ants which have been looked upon as blessings in disguise, but their somewhat elaborate arrangements have been found lately to foster other very voracious enemies of the tea-plant. These ants keep other insects as milch cows in their establishments on the tea-plants, and though the ants do not directly attack the leaves their proteges do and live on them. So it is a clear case of being accessories before and after the fact. Now that the truth has been discovered, the red ants will meet the fate they deserve, and probably not like it.

The destruction of these pests entails an immense expenditure. Out of them if left to themselves easily destroy acres of garden in a couple of days, so they must be hunted by women and children in the early morning. One planter whose garden was beset by cockchafers put a price on their head—a pice for every fifty, and got 20,000 in a day. A pice for thirty bodies of another lively beetle brought in two lakhs from fifteen acres. It is easy work calculating the cost during the season of keeping down the numbers of these pests. They do not limit their mischief strictly to definite seasons. The poor planter feels they are always with him. When he has done with the caterpillar, he has a fly, or a beetle, or a borer, or a mosquito, or a white ant to reckon with, and over all there comes the shadow and the fear of a blight or a mould, which nothing can cure but fire. They have one solitary friend, and even he, or she, has been mistaken for an enemy, the ladybird beetle, which feeds on the black aphis, if not on other insects that devour tea-leaves. Add to this tale of trials, the fact that wild elephants often go on a jaunt through a tea-garden, that land-rats gnaw the roots, that shy hares eat the young shoots with avidity, and we have a combination of plagues which the planter has to bravely face and conquer before he can bring his produce in safety to a grudging market.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

THE question of the franchise for British Indians in the Transvaal has for a long time been on the tapis, and whilst it has been settled in a way that will not commend itself to Indian traders in South Africa there were few who expected that the problem would be solved in any other way. The question of the franchise is, however, a secondary consideration with the Asiatic communities of the big cities of the Transvaal. The "White League" charge them with possessing habits which are in contrary and customs which are not conducive to the comfort of the general community. It is stated that they live in "shanties," that the appearance of their dwelling places is offensive. To this the better classes of the Indian trading population reply that if the byelaws and sanitary measures which have been in force hitherto have not been sufficiently stringent to meet the case let further restrictions be imposed, and they will conform to them. This plainly shows that emigration has a leavening tendency on the mind of the Indian. It is in their favour that they express the utmost willingness to conform to the rules and the laws of the country in which they are now living. On the other hand it is to be feared that there exists amongst them considerable percentage who resent interference with the customs they have imported from their native land, and still desire to abide by a code of sanitary laws which is too oriental to find favour in the eyes of the whits population of the Transvaal. As to the character of their dwelling places there is more to be said in their favour. They urge that they cannot be expected to build for themselves better dwelling places as they are not allowed to own land. A the same time they express their willingness to conform to the whim of the "White League" even on this count if they are granted the privileges which other people possess, and they point out that in other parts of the Colony Indians have erected dwellings which have added considerably to the architectural beauty of the cities in which they live. Perhaps their strongest argument, however, is urged from the basis of sentiment alone. They declare that they are "ever loyal, ever sober, ever industrious, never meddling with high politics, only seeking to earn an honest livelihood." And they claim what they regard as the elementary rights of British citizens in a British country. From this point of view they are fully entitled to the sympathy which they demand, but it has to be remembered that there are other subjects of Britain in South Africa who do not receive the franchise, do not expect it, and never will obtain it. After all the charge of trade competition which has been levelled against them is founded on fact. Their living is cheaper, their requirements are simpler than those of the white population. They can afford to out prices, and there is little doubt that they do it. From this point of view one can understand somewhat the attitude of the whites. At the same time there is a flavour of distinct injustice about the proposal to segregate the Indians of the big cities to locations, and they are to be congratulated upon having successfully combated that proposal. The educated Asiatics undoubtedly have the sympathy of Lord Milner, and whilst that is so it may be taken for granted that the restrictions which are imposed upon them will not be unduly harsh.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

THE Report of the Administration of the Police Department in Bombay during the past year is on the whole a very satisfactory record. The statistics reveal a decrease in all classes of crime, and there have been many special ways in which the Police have rendered good service to the city. A feature of the year's work has been a crusade against forgery. As Mr. Gell, the Acting Commissioner, points out these offences are non-cognizable, and the police are not bound to take proceedings on their own initiative. However, it has become more and more patent that there exists a class which makes it its business to forge documents and especially wills, and as it is continually a menace to the public the police are to be congratulated on having successfully brought nineteen of its members to book. What makes this class of crime more serious is that the perpetrators are men of education and are possessed of the means not only to carry on their nefarious occupation, but to engage counsel when brought to the dock. The Acting Commissioner observes that it is Inspector Sloane who has been entrusted with this particular classes of prosecution, and we add our congratulation to those of his superior officer on the success which has attended his exertions. Another direction in which the Police have displayed commendable activity is in the deportation of foreigners of an undesirable class. Twenty-nine of these individuals were ordered to remove themselves from British India, and in all cases the measures taken against them resulted in their disappearance from Bombay. In the same way the restrictions which have been placed upon the influx of "Harness" from the Ludhiana district were continued. This tribe as is well known has been responsible for a good deal of crime, and it is gratifying to note that the police were able to root 38 of them out of hiding places in this city and send them back to Ludhiana. Another interesting feature of the report is the Acting Commissioner's remarks upon theits committed by native servants. He points out that it is very difficult for the police either to detect the offenders or to recover the property in cases of this kind, as they are committed by domestic servants who are mostly picked up from the streets and are entrusted with the care of property without anything being known or ascertained about their antecedents or any kind of control or supervision being exercised over them. As he points out in a large number of cases, no sooner are such natives entrusted with the guardianship of property than they abscond and are scarcely ever traced. Recently thefts by domestic servants have been very frequent, and it certainly is time that some new system of engaging servants were invented. More care should be exercised in the giving of chits, and more attention directed to their examination when they are tendered by aspirants for employment. In any case it is very easy to realise the difficulty in which the Police are placed by offenders of this type. The report as a whole shows that the Police has been active and that a creditable amount of success has attended their efforts.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. Egypt with the homeward mails of the 6th instant arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. on Thursday.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. S. N. Co's Mail Steamer Arabia were Lady John, and Col. W. F. Cahusac.

FROM the 30th ultimo to the 5th instant, 1 European, 6 East Indians, 15 Native Christians, 252 Hindus, and 49 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 323, the death-rate being 32·9 per mille, and the mean for the 10 previous years being 32·3. The deaths are thus classified:—Measles 2, fevers 102, bowel-complaints 48, and other causes 171.

COLONEL WYLLIE, Cantonment Magistrate of Mian Mir, has fined and imprisoned the servant of a European gentleman for demanding "dustoorie."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SERVIAN TRAGEDY.

THE PRETENDER ASTONISHED.

KING AND QUEEN SHOT AT MIDNIGHT

MINISTERS MURDERED IN THEIR HOMES.

BRITISH PRESS HORRIFIED.

AUSTRIA'S POSITION.

THE DEATH ROLL.

REJOICINGS IN BELGRADE.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Karageorgevich is at present in Geneva and professes astonishment at events in Belgrade.

It is noteworthy that his son, a boy of thirteen, has been educated at the Russian Court as if he was the Tsar's child and it is suggested he may succeed to the throne at his majority.

Fresh versions of the Palace tragedy arrive every moment but all agree that a party of officers broke into the Palace at midnight and assassinated the King and Queen and their immediate supporters.

One version states that after the King refused to abdicate he shot the officer who had demanded his abdication.

Their Majesties then fled to the roof, the Queen being in her night dress, then they were shot down.

The Ministers of War and the Interior were simultaneously shot in their homes.

The populace is jubilant and mobs are parading the streets acclaiming Karageorgevich King.

Belgradeis quiet and the populace have cheered the new ministers.

There is a variety of rumours current suggesting a melée in the Palace in consequence of quarrels between the King and Queen but these are regarded as attempts to palliate the crime.

The unpopularity of the King owing to his marriage and his extraordinary action on the 8th April last, when he suspended the constitution for a few minutes in order to rid himself of a number of Radical senators and State Councillors is unquestionable.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The British press is horrified at the Belgrade crime and exhorts the powers not to recognise a successor who is not able to prove his innocence of complicity in the tragedy.

A semi-official statement made at Vienna regards the establishment of the Karageorgevich dynasty as the best solution for the country's peace and declares that Austro Hungarian policy is absolutely neutral in Servian affairs and they only intervene if Austrian interests are menaced which is not anticipated in the present circumstances.

An official statement made at Belgrade states that besides their Majesties the King and Queen two of the Queen's brothers, the Premier, the Ministe of War and four officers were assassinated. The Minister of the Interior and a general were severely wounded.

The National Convention summoned for the 15th instant will elect a King, the election being subjec to recognition by Russia and Austria.

Accounts of the tragedy are still conflicting It is stated their Majesties perished locked in each other's arms and that the Queen was killed by the stroke of an axe and the King was shot.

Belgrade is quiet and rejoicings and illuminations took place last evening.

[Writing of the incident above referred to the Vienna correspondent of the Standard, at the time, remarked that King Alexander of Servia, notwithstanding his youth, was an adept in coups d'etat. When his first Proclamation was posted this morning, he became absolute Monarch, the Constitution of April 19, 1901, being ga[illegible]ed. The new ecclesiastic and eighteen elected mem[illegible] Senate were Senators no longer; the State [illegible]or existed, the Skupshtin was dissolved [illegible]ad resigned. Article VI. of the [illegible]ulated the succession, was [illegible]ore long, however, King [illegible] of Decrees, prepared [illegible]. Proclamation to the [illegible]; and so, within a few [illegible]institutional "Monarch. [illegible]arter corresponding [illegible]1901. There was [illegible]ng the succession [illegible] to the female as [illegible]ging lateral bran[illegible]t consisting of a [illegible]ed even thirty [illegible]e King has a right [illegible] was again a State [illegible], and a General at [illegible]overnment; for the [illegible]General over it and [illegible]. There was even a [illegible]ent Law, [illegible]outwardly the same; [illegible]rged has been effected [illegible]reedthe Constitution, [illegible]h Article XX., that [illegible] of this Constitution [illegible]y. To-day he declared [illegible]or a few minutes, during [illegible]rvia by giving her a [illegible] laws, the first Proclamation he [illegible] that conditions in the Balkan Peninsula are [illegible]erious, and that Servia needs order; and he [illegible]ored order by removing from the Senate every one of the nineteen Radical members whom he himself had nominated two years ago, as a reward for their consent to his marriage with Queen Draga, replacing them by Old Liberals, Progressists, and Neutrals. All this has been his own personal work. Nothing could be neater; and, if the Servians are content with it, no one has a right to complain.]

DUCKING A JOURNALIST.

MILITARY ESCAPADE AT THE CAPE

THE RAGGING AT KAMPTI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 12.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent, cabling from London yesterday, says that a general court-martial here has been publicly trying seven officers for ducking and assaulting a journalist named Stanford in Cape Town. The sum of £1,500 damages has already been paid.

Captain Galwey, of the 2nd Royal Irish, has been acquitted at Firuoy in connection with the ragging at Kampti.

THE SINGARENI COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

RESCUE WORK IN PROGRESS.

MADRAS, JUNE 12.

Ten more workmen were rescued yesterday from the collapsed shaft at the Singareni Coal Mines, which leaves 5 more to be accounted for. Altogether, at the time of the accident 284 persons were in the mine. The casualty list so far comprises 13 killed and 8 injured. Considering the nature of the accident the large number of persons entombed the smallness of the list is marvellous.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

BANKERS VS. THE WORLD.

Fifteen couples turned out for the return match Bankers versus the World, and the match was very keenly contested. When fourteen couples had finished the sides were all square. The last Banker to come in, however, was two down, and the World thus won the contest by two holes. The Bankers have now challenged the World to play them in foursomes:—

BANKERS.		THE WORLD.	
John Stiven	2 up	Osborne Marshall	0
W H Greig	3 up	Dr Fisher	0
Jas Carnegie	0	C J I Jones	1 up
R A Dun	0	L Stansfield	2 up
W H K Hall	0	K E Cantle	2 up
D H Braud	0	H E Jacob	2 up
G C Scott	2 up	Major Rogers	0
J D Johnston	0	C St Farell	6 up
Robert Fairnie	1 up	R Branson	0
R Kidd	3 up	Lt Commdr Gardiner, I V M	0
J Larnak	0	J Reed	3 up
A A Legat	1 up	H S Hart	0
W I K Hegarty	0	T E Cantle	2 up
S T Hutchison	2 up	W L Shaw	0
J Kaplin	2 up	C Thomson	0
	16 holes		18 holes

[illegible]

THE DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

DESPATCH FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

A long despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State is published in the "Gazette of India" giving a full account for the information of the Home Government of the entire proceedings connected with the Delhi Coronation Durbar, and stating that an official history of the event by Mr. Stephen Wheeler will be published hereafter. After describing the various events, including the State entry, investiture, and ball, the despatch goes on to enumerate those who were present, and estimates that not less than 173,000 persons were attracted to Delhi in addition to its normal population. This compares with 68,000 reckoned to have been drawn to Delhi by the assembly of 1877. Referring to press representations the despatch remarks: "We have every reason to be grateful to those who profited by our invitation for the admirable accounts of our proceedings which they circulated by telegraph and post to all parts of the world." The despatch goes on to describe the camps and to detail the arrangements of all kinds that were made and assistance lent by the Punjab Government, and states that so successful was the management that so far as the Government of India are aware not a single accident occurred. The despatch then describes the Darbar and the enthusiasm with which the gracious message of his Majesty was received. The despatch goes on to quote the remarks made by the Viceroy in his Budget Speech on the subject of the policy which underlay the proceedings, and says: "The conception of the Durbar and the control of the arrangements and the supervision of the thousand and one details which were essential to the success were the work of the Viceroy, who made himself responsible for the entire undertaking, and visited Delhi no fewer than four times in the nine months preceding the durbar. The feelings of loyalty and devotion to the Throne and the pride in the might of an Empire of which the Indian Chiefs present realized they were integral parts is then touched upon, and quotations are given from the air-addy published addresses they presented. In conclusion the despatch draws attention that all present realized that this was the Sovereign's Durbar, and that all were impressed by the conviction that the most potent force in union of Great Britain with India is the veneration and affection entertained for the Throne. Regarding the impression produced upon the representatives of the Powers outside India the despatch quotes the question of the Afghan envoy who enquired if the representatives of the Foreign Powers were present, for said he: "This assembly, resembling the final gathering at the Day of Judgement could only bring home to them the futility of opposing a Power which could thus assemble without effort or compulsion but simply by ties of loyalty and affection an entire universe of peoples and creed. The despatch adds: Much the same ideas were expressed by the Prime Minister of Nepal while the representatives of the distant Gilgit tribes laughed when they thought of the day when they had attempted to pit their puny strength against even a feudatory of such a Power.

[The concluding part of this telegram was not received by the time of our going to press.]

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel R. Berton Bennet is permitted to retire Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers—Captain Rowsell resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Warder officiates as Port Officer of Karachi.

Extension of leave is gazetted to Lieutenant Fortescath for five months.

THE DROWNING FATALITY AT KIRKEE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

POONA, JUNE 12.

The name of the soldier drowned at Kirkee last evening is Driver Frederick Stevens, of the 29th Battr. Deceased went with a chum for a walk, and when turning he said he would have a bath at the river. The spot was fifteen feet deep where he entered the water, and as he could not swim was drowned. The men of his battery hearing of it searched the river. Captain Ross was able to recover the body from the water by diving.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

Major M. C. Wrinnie on vacating his appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona, is posted to the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles and is ordered home.

The imposition has been sanctioned of (a) a Horse and Vehicle Tax in the Ahmednagar Cantonment, (b) a Water Tax in the Hyderabad (Sind) Cantonment, and (c) a Conservancy Cess and Vehicle Tax in the Kamptee Cantonment.

The following British Mountain Battery relief have been sanctioned: No. 2 Murree Hills and Rawalpindi to Jutogh; No. 5 Jutogh to Murree Hills and Rawalpindi; No 3 Murree Hills and Rawalpindi to Quetta; No 8 Quetta to Murree Hills and Rawalpindi.

Honorary Chaplain Arthur Daniel Green is transferred from the Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles to the 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles with effect from April 1st.

The proposed reduction and re-organisation of transport in Burma have now been sanctioned. The complement of elephants will be reduced from 80 to 20, and of bullocks from 416 to 384, the latter being organised in half troops. The complement of mules will be reduced by 297, and the remainder, 1,680 in number, will be organised into two pack corps. To compensate for the loss of carrying power due to these reductions of pack transport, 400 mule carts will be made available, to enable 800 out of the 1,680 mules to be worked in draught. The savings will be utilised to maintain extra mule transport in the Punjab Command.

Mr. H N. Hutchison, Officiating District Magistrate of Benares, has acquitted all the accused in the Nepalese conspiracy case. The prisoners were charged on Sections 125 and 153 of the Indian Penal Code with "waging war against an Asiatic Power in alliance with the King," and being concerning at hiring persons to join an unlawful assembly. The case arose on the 8th January, 1903, on the information of one Hasbeer, and is intricately mixed up with the politics of Nepal. Deo Shamsheree Jang, the principal accused, had formerly been Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of Nepal, but was ousted from his position by Chandra Sham her Jang, the present Prime Minister. The issues in the case have been somewhat confused by the mass of conflicting and sometimes irrelevant evidence adduced, but one thing clear and that is that Deo Shamsher Jang had determined to take advantage of Chandra's absence at the Delhi Durbar to have an interview with the King and get himself reinstated. It was admitted by the prosecution that there was no intention on Deo's part to attack the person of the King, and though they contended that recourse to force would have been made had there been any opposition, it is rather straining the sense of the words to call an escort of nine men, an expedition or army, or to say that its existence constituted an attempt to wage war on a friendly Power. It was said by Hasbeer that the accused contemplated murdering Chandra, but this was not pressed by the prosecution, and there was no reliable evidence to support the allegation. The object of Deo Shamsher's plot was apparently merely to depose his rival and regain his former position in the State, and an assembly formed for that purpose alone could hardly be said to be unlawful.

THE Chiefs' Colleges in India had to submit in the past to insertion by the same kind or district educational officers who inspect ordinary schools. An institution which, while claiming a high collegiate in also a close preserve for young Princes and the status scions of noble house, must obviously suffer in dignity and prestige, if not also in efficiency, being lumped together for inspection purposes with boys or girls' boarding schools, orphanages, asylums, and workshops. This consideration has been discussed by the special committee lately appointed by the Viceroy to overhaul the constitutions of the Chiefs' Colleges in India, and the decision has been arrived at to remove the Chiefs' Colleges from the purview of Inspector of Circles, and even of Provincial Directors of Education, and to create a special appointment under the Imperial Government of Inspector of Chiefs' Colleges. To this officer will be entrusted the responsibility not merely of writing reports for a new set of pigeon-holes, but of watching over and directing the proposed extensive reforms in the constitution of the Chiefs Colleges, and of initiating and guiding still further progress and improvement upon the new lines now laid down. These might be usefully associated with this Inspector in his visitations as Inspecting officer of the Imperial Service Corps, who would watch over the military trend of the College training, and an officer who would guide the gymnastic activities of the College. But the matter of first importance is the careful selection of the right type of officer for the position of Inspector. As to this no definite information of official intentions has yet reached us.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 29.

THE NEW FISCAL POLICY.

If Mr. Chamberlain's object in making his now famous speech at Birmingham in favour of a British Zollverein was, as is unkindly said by Mr. Reid, the new South Wales political leader, and by some political leaders nearer home to draw off attention from the undoubted blunders of the present Government, he cannot be said to have entirely failed to accomplish his purpose. For what do we find Scarcely ten days have elapsed since the Government had to submit to the humiliation of being kept in office by the support in the division lobby of the Irish nationalists and only four days have passed since Mr. Balfour had the equally humiliating experience of abandoning some of the parts of his Education Bill on which he set the most store. Two days earlier Mr. Balfour and his Government were the objects of a demonstration which in point of numbers has not been exceeded in the space of 20 years; and in point of the quality of those who demonstrated was quite unique. "The largest, the most earnest, and the most intelligent that has been seen in Hyde Park for a score of years" is the description of the "Times," which, I need hardly add, has no sympathy with the aims of those who organised this remarkable protest against not only the London Education Bill but the entire educational policy of his Majesty's Government. And yet in spite of all this how many people are talking or thinking of education as compared with those who are talking and thinking of yesterday's proceedings in the House of Commons? It is rare—I should say almost unprecedented—for a debate of importance initiated by Sir Charles Dilke to take place on a motion for adjournment and although it looks as if the wind had been taken out of the sails of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, I am not sure that the leader of the Opposition was not really at the bottom of this manœuvre. The Unionist papers assume that Sir C. Dilke's action was within illustration of Liberal disunion; Mr. Chamberlain is apparently of a different opinion. Said the Colonial Secretary:—"I think we must all have felt that there is a certain unreality about this debate, because it is being carried on in the prospect and expectation of a still greater debate. Notice has been given on behalf of the party opposite, and on behalf of the leaders of that party, for a discussion on this identical subject, to take place on the second reading of the Finance Bill. Therefore, I suppose we must assume that the present is only an affair of scouts, and that honourable gentlemen on the other side of the house addressed us hitherto have been asking on behalf of the leaders of the party—as spies in a sort of military reconnaissance. (Opposition cries of "No.") Yes, spies—I use the word only in a military sense—as part of a reconnaissance to find out what are the weak points in our position, That, as I say, prevents this debate from assuming an importance which the subject demands." Still nobody is complaining to-day of the debate not having assumed the importance that the question merited. It would have been highly important if only for the fact that it exhibited Mr. Balfour in general agreement with Mr. Chamberlain and upset some interesting theories of ministerial disagreement developed by those with whom as is natural the wish was father to the thought. Further the debate was interesting—perhaps important—for disclosing the hostile attitude of the two most brainy members of the Fourth Party—Lord Hugh Cecil and Mr. Winston Churchill. It came as a surprise to many that Lord H. Cecil at last should be ranked in unqualified opposition to Mr. Chamberlain. The debate was also noteworthy as producing declarations both from Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour that while they think or rather hope that the working man may be won over to accept a tax on his food they regard a duty on raw material as for the present at all events out of the question. Further developments of this new move on the part of by far the strongest man now in the political arena are awaited with interest by all and with anxiety by not a few who foresee that they may be driven before long to reconsider their political position. But the prevailing note is one of caution and absolute noncommittal.

THE LASCAR QUESTION.

The report of the Mercantile Marine Committee, of which a brief summary is published by the "Times," has not yet been issued to the public, but I am able to give in fuller detail the views expressed by the Committee with regard to the employment of Lascars on British steamers, and the other questions investigated by them. It will be seen that the line taken by the distinguished man who framed the Committee is a complete vindication of the attitude assumed throughout this controversy by Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, M.P., and must be as gratifying to him as it undoubtedly will be disappointing to our rather selfish Trade Unionists. The Committee, of which as your readers are aware Sir Francis Jeune was Chairman, were appointed to inquire into and report on the following matters:—

(1). The causes that have led to the employment of a large and increasing proportion of Lascars and foreigners in the British merchant service, and the effect of such employment upon the reserve of seamen of British nationality available for naval purposes in time of peace or war.

(2). The sufficiency, or otherwise, of the existing law and practice for securing proper food, accomodation, medical attention, and reasonable conditions of comfort and well-being for seamen on British merchant ships.

(3). The prevalence of desertion and other offences against discipline in the Mercantile Marine.

The Committee point out that coincident with the diminution in the number of British seamen and the increase in the number of foreign seamen employed, there has been a very considerable increase in the number of lascars and other Asiatic seamen employed on British merchant vessels. The number of Asiatics on Asiatic articles of agreement is shown as 18,427 in 1888 and as 37,431 in 1901; in the census of 31st March, 1901, 33,610 lascars (including all Asiatics on Asiatic articles of agreement) were enumerated as compared with 27,911 in the census of 25th March 1896. Although lascars and other Asiatics are employed almost exclusively on steam vessels they now exceed the total number of foreign seamen employed in all classes of British ships, and their increase during recent years has been very much more rapid than the increase of British on the increase of foreign seamen employed. The Committee go on to say:—"Lascars and other Asiatics who are British subjects stand on a different footing from foreigners. Through the kind assistance of Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree, M.P., who himself attended as a witness, we have been able to obtain the evidence of a shipping agent at Bombay and of several lascars employed on British ships. We think that in addition to their claim as British subjects they have also some claim to employment because British vessels have displaced the native trading vessels. Lascars are in many cases hereditary sailors, and have special qualifications for work as firemen in hot climates. They are temperate, and those who came before us made a most favourable impression upon us. The evidence showed that they make most amenable and contented crew. In consequence their employment as firemen has grown almost universal in the Tropics, and they are also largely employed in vessels trading within the Tropics and the United Kingdom. They are so extended and so anxious to retain their situations in British ships that it is not easy to be sure whether that service entails any hardship on them. We believe, however, that there is no reason to think that many of them do in any appreciable degree suffer when employed in the colder climate to the north of the Suez Canal, or even in the Atlantic trade. We do not, however, feel competent to express any decided opinion on their employment in men-of-war, but we have no doubt of their desire to be so employed, or of their competency, at least in the capacity of stokers and firemen. We may add that those whom we saw belonged for the most part to the Northern and war-like races of India, and they certainly impressed us with their manly character. On the whole we feel that the objections which may be felt as to the employment of foreign seamen do not apply to the employment of lascars and other Asiatics who are British subjects."

The Committee ask themselves the question "Is there any objection to be felt, or appr hension entertained in view of the undoubted increase of foreign seamen in the Mercantile Marine"?

There are, they say, two points of view. First, that of the shipowners and their trade; second, that of the Admiralty and the exigencies of the naval service. As regards the shipping trade it appears to the Committee that there is no apprehension to be felt in time of peace. The trade is efficiently carried on, and there is no reason to suppose that the supply of foreign seamen available will run short. There appears to be no more real danger of the scarcity of men in the event of a naval war. It is doubtful if even the subjects of the State with which we might be at war would desert their calling, and even so the foreign seamen employed are of so many different nationalities that the supply would still be sufficient. As regards the naval service attention is called to the remarks made by the Committee appointed in 1902 to consider the question of the naval reserves. The quotation from the report of that Committee is too long to be reproduced in full, but I may mention that it refers to the undesirability of drawing too largely upon the Mercantile Marine for a reserve. One of the objects of a strong navy is to enable our merchant ships to keep the sea in time of war, and this object would obviously be defeated if they were deprived of too many of their men. It seems to Sir Francis Jeune's Committee unlikely that in the event of any great naval war it would be practicable to draw men to any considerable extent from the crews of the swagging vessels of the Mercantile Marine. As persons the great mass of naval reserve men come from the fishermen and yachtsmen class and from the seamen on coasting vessels, and in case of war it is upon these classes that reliance must mainly be placed. The Committee were, however, struck with the comparatively small number of seamen in the Royal Naval reserve from foreign-going ships, and recommend improved inducements and more active recruiting. While the Committee do not think serious apprehension need be felt at the increase of foreigners, they naturally recognise that it will be matter for great regret if aliens were driving out British subjects and compelling them to join the ranks of the unemployed. On this point the Committee say "We do not think that there is so any material retreat. It is very difficult to ascertain precisely the facts though we have taken great pains to do so. Many authorities especially the superintendents of the Board of Trade, believe that there are not enough capable British seamen to man the Mercantile Marine, and that for this competent British seamen no lack of employment exists. Other persons do not agree with this view. We think that the truth probably is that for good British seamen in the prime of life employment is seldom lacking; but that for those who are only imperfectly competent or whose best days are past, the competition of the foreigner is a serious matter. We see no means by which such competition can be even if it should be prevented. But there remains further the feeling of regret, not the less real even if it be based on patriotic and even sentimental rather than on strictly economic grounds, that by a great increase in the number of foreign seamen in its Mercantile Marine, the characteristics of the British as a sea-going race should gradually deteriorate, it is impossible to regard such a change with acquiescence or equanimity. Many people will be of opinion, I imagine, that the Committee do not put the case at all too strongly, even if strong enough.

The Committee in the second part of their report discuss whether anything can be done to attract the British population to a sea-faring life, and incidentally they remark that from the point of view both of the safety of ships and of the comfort of the British seamen employed, it would be of great advantage if an adequate knowledge of English in foreign seamen serving in our ships could be secured, and make certain recommendations as to such sailors being compelled to possess a knowledge of our language, sufficient for the understanding of orders. But, it is interesting to note, that the Committee think that any such provision should not apply to Lascars or other Asiatics or Africans. The Committee are of opinion that any increase in the number of seamen in the mercantile marine may be looked for rather in the improvements of their conditions than in the increase of facilities for training boys for the sea. At the same time they think that the system of such ships as the indefatigable deserves every commendation and such assistance as can properly be given. Their principal recommendations are thus summarised:—

(1) The employment of a properly certificated cook on every foreign-going vessel of 1,000 tons gross register and over.

(2) The extension of the present system of inspection of ships' provisions by power being given to the Board of Trade to inspect in any case which they think fit the provisions of any vessel whose probable voyage exceeds 21 days duration.

(3) Power to be given to Superintendents to forbid the engagement of any foreign seaman who does not possess a knowledge of the English language sufficient for the understanding of orders.

(4) Power to be given to the Board of Trade to withhold the continuous discharge certificate of any seaman who wilfully fails to join a vessel after signing articles.

(5) Efforts to be made to increase the number of the Royal Naval reserve, especially of stokers, on foreign-going vessels by improved inducements and more active recruiting.

(6) A reference by way of appeal to a Superintendent to be allowed to seamen in cases in which the master gives a bad character on discharge or declines to report.

(7) Facilities to be given to foreign seamen who have served for four years on British merchant ships to become by an easy process, without expense, British subjects by naturalisation.

(8) The establishment of a system of voluntary examination and certification of masters and officers in the elements of medical knowledge.

(9) The universal adoption in British ships of the scale of provisions recommended in this report.

(10) The provisions of as comfortable living quarters as can practically be given to seamen on boardship.

(11) Every encouragement to be given to training ships, and to the training of boys on merchant vessels, with the object of increasing the number of British seamen in the Mercantile Marine.

The Committee think that the first for four of their recommendations will require legislation, but that no change of the law is necessary to give effect to the remaining suggestions.

BOMBAYITES IN LONDON.

Sir William Lee-Warner who, since he returned home, has become a first class platform speaker, recently told a good story at the Society of Arts and I ventured to quote it from the Journal of that institution in case it may not have already reached India. The occasion was the meeting of the Society's Indian section at which Mr. Herbert Birdwood read his excellent paper on Sind. The authorized report of the proceedings appears to-day. Mr. Birdwood exhibited on the screen a photograph of the Government Gardens he created at Karachi. Sir William Lee-Warner observed that he took to himself some credit for having saved those gardens to the people. It was once his fate to be associated with some gentlemen appointed by the Government of India, who were called finance commissioners. Their duty was to cut down, which they often did with out much scrupl, any "redundant" expenditure they could find in any part of India. One day he found one of those colleagues drawing his pen through the following item in the public accounts of India: "Mrs. Gordon's Establishment, Karachi." Nobody could explain what it was, and it was at once assumed that it obviously was not needed, and the pen was drawn through it. He was, however, able, from his knowledge of Sind, to point out that the Bengali printers who prepared the accounts of the Government of India had converted Mrs. Gardens Establishment" into "Mrs. Gordon's Establishment." As an addendum to Mr. Birdwood's paper and the discussion the Society of Arts published the following note from Dr. John Pollen:—

I am sorry that another engagement compelled me to leave the meeting, April 23rd, before the discussion, as I wished to bear witness to the devoted service Mr. Birdwood rendered in connection with the gardens and zoological collection at Karachi. I noticed that in his paper Mr. Birdwood, with characteristic modesty, gave all the credit to others, but I am persuaded that they would be the first to join with me in giving honour where honour is due. It was Mr. Birdwood who made the garden the success they were. Wherever he served—and he served in many parts—he used to make gardens flourish, and he stimulated others to follow his example. I also desired to support Mr. Birdwood in his views with regard to the necessity for reading the South-Western lateral defences of Sind secure a "Scientific Frontiers" are no doubt at a discount just now, but there is a weakness on our South-Western border in Sind which those who know Sind deplore, and which certainly calls for the attention of the Committee of National Defence.

In this connection I may mention that Dr. Pollen is to read a paper before the Anglo-Russian Literary Society on Tuesday, his subject being "Rhymes and reasons, Facts and Fancies." He was one of the brethren summoned to the important meeting of Empire Lodge held at Prince's Restaurant yesterday, when the Japanese Minister, Viscount Hayashi, was "raised" and attended the subsequent grand banquet held at the Princes' Galleries. The Duke of Connaught was one of the guests on the occasion, and the company an exceedingly numerous one included the flower of freemasonry. Bombay members of the craft, will, I think, be interested to learn that as Deputy Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, Dr. Pollen was given a very prominent place at the upper table. He had on his right Lord Barnard who succeeded to such a large portion of the estates of the late and last Duke of Cleveland. On Dr. Pollen's left was the Past Deputy District Grand Master of Jamaica. Amongst others were present were the Earl of Warwick, Sir Gerard Smith, Admiral Markham, Sir M. M. Bhownaggri, M. P., Lord Castletown, Sir George Moore, C. I. E., Lord Allerton (father of the cricketer), the Earl of Donoughmne, Mr. Justice Bigham, Mr. Justice Bucknill, Mr. Justice Kennidy, Lord Addington, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Earl of Belmont, the ex-Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph Dimsdale, M. P., Archdeacon Wilberforce, Earl Amherst, Sir John Cockburn, Mr. George Grossmith, and Mr. W. S. Penley.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES MACNABB CAMPBELL.

Bombay men in London received a painful shock this morning on reading the announcement of the death of Sir James Macnabb Cambell, so long an ornament of the Indian Administration. Like his lamented brother John Sir James was one of the rapidly dwindling members of what may be called the Auldjurner School of Bombay Civilians whose qualities and good deeds are known to all men in the Western Presidency. Other pens will better describe than I can the debt Bombay owes to the calibre of her Gazetteer, but I may be permitted from my own knowledge to allude to one or two of what seemed to me his principal traits. I refer particularly to his intensity of purpose, devotion to duty, rigid adherence to what he conceived to be the right course to adopt his unbounded hospitality, his unstinted and unostentatious support of local charities, and last but not least his constant and genuine kindness to natives of India. No more laborious man ever entered the Indian Service, and I cannot help thinking that his death at the age of 56 was accelerated by excessive work in his Indian days. His independent character was probably inherited from his father, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Campbell, for whom his admirers built a church in Glasgow when he fell into disfavour owing to the alleged heterodoxy of some of his views.

TOBACCO vs. SALT.

AN INTERESTING SUGGESTION.

Amongst the unstarred questions asked a day or two ago was one by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree to the following effect: What is the quantity and value of foreign tobacco imported into India; and whether seeing that it is not liable to any duty except the general Customs duty charged on all imported goods, the Secretary of State would consult the Government of India as to the advisability of imposing a duty on foreign and local grown tobacco with a view to repeal wholly or in part the duty on salt in view of the effect of the restricted use of that article upon the prevalence of leprosy in India."

Here is Lord George Hamilton's reply:—

"The imports of Foreign tobacco into India during the last two years were:—

	Quantity. lbs.	Value. £
1901-2	4,416,688	390,158
1902-3	4,199,403	297,699

A tobacco excise or State monopoly in India has been frequently considered and rejected as impracticable. Lord Herschell's Indian Currency Committee reported in 1893 that it would involve constant and vexatious interference with the people, and that the cost of collecting and enforcing the tax would be enormous in proportion to the sum realised."

I understand that Sir Muncherjee intends to pursue the matter farther.

MASONIC BANQUET AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood mustered strong, last night, on the occasion of the annual instalation banquet at the Town Hall which is always one of the events of the Simla season. Brother E. O. W. Wilsey, Worshipful Master for the current year, occupied the chair, and was supported, on the left, by Worshipful Brother J. B. D'Silva, the outgoing Master, while on the right sat General Christopher who was one of the principal guests of the evening. The Hall was prettily decorated in blue and white muslin hangings suspended tent-like from the roof of the building. On the walls were displayed the symbols of the craft together with a number of admirable portraits of Grand Masters and others connected with Freemasonry in India.

Lord Kitchener, who has succeeded Sir Power Palmer as Worshipful Grand Master, was unable to attend, but the company sat down over one hundred strong. The Viceroy's band was in attendance and the dinner left nothing to be desired. Colonel Peano, Master of the Kasauli Lodge, and Captain Alexander were amongst the numerous visitors present. The company, according to the despitable custom of the Lodge, included a very large number of non-masonic guests.

The list of toasts and music was a long one, and included a number of capital speeches and songs. The toast card was tastefully got up, and will form an interesting souvenir of a very pleasant evening. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed by the Worshipful Master whose principal speech was where he responded to the toast of his own health proposed in appropriate words by Mr. D'Silva, the outgoing Master. Mr. Wilsey described the good work which the Lodge is doing, and modestly hoped that he might be able to hand its affairs over to his successor, next year, in as flourishing a state as he had received them from Mr. D'Silva. Brother Alves proposed the health of the non-masonic guests, and told his hearers something about the characteristics of Freemasonry, which, he said, were not only loyalty, fidelity, and charity, but also vitality. General Beresford Lovett replied in a humorous speech, in which he thanked his hosts for their generous hospitality, and asked in the tones of Mr. Dunfield's song in "Little Miss Nobody" why every body wasn't a Mason. Brother Colonel Leigh gave the toast of the visiting Brethren, who, he said, played a most important part in the Masonic system, the visiting Brother being at once a necessary adjunct and a welcome friend. Worshipful Brother Captain Alexander replied appropriately. Brother Temple proposed the ladies, Brother Captain Rennie replied, and the proceedings closed with the usual Tylers toast.

Amongst those who enlivened the evening with songs and other music were Major Cappage, Bro he Pearson, Brother Harrington, Brother Pattison, Messrs. Knawler and Dollman, Brother Revell, and Brothers F. Bing and E. Binge.

The Officers of the lodge who were present were as follows:—

Worshipful Master, Wor Brother E O W Wilsey.
Imdt. Past Master, Wor Brother J B D'Silva.
Senior Warden, Brother Major A W Warden
Junior Warden, Brother Captain F Rennick
Treasurer, Brother J Faletti.
Secretary, Brother A J Buegg.
Senior Deacon, Brother A R D'Silva.
Junior Deacon, Brother J Cheers
Organist, Brother T W Lloyd.
Inner Guard, Brother B Ingram.
Steward and Tyler, Brother Morrison.

NEWS FROM MR. JAMES DOUGLAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I cannot read what I write, but you may. Some of your readers may be interested in the fact that the grave of Bishop Douglas of Bombay lies near where I write. It is in the churchyard of Weem, about a gunshot from General Wade's old bridge, which still spans the Tay (of which there is a distich:

"Oh had you seen this bridge before it was made
You would bless the hand of General Wade."

I paid a visit to the grave this morning. A kind of Runic Cross marks the spot on which as far as I could gather from my own eyes and those of my guide there was neither name nor date.

There is only this inscription cut in large letters on the red granite:—"When the Chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory which fadeth not away."(1st Peter V. 4.)

There was an open grave beside it, newly dug which I asked was for his sister, the widow of Principal Shairp of St. Andrews University, a man well-known in the world of letters, and the funeral was to take place to-morrow. She was the bishop's sister. A niece was killed by a falling boulder at the Moness Falls, quite near this, some years ago.

It seems but as yesterday that I heard him preach at Matheran a sermon, in his usually quiet but attractive manner.—Yours, etc.,

J. D.

Ambridj, N. B., 28th May, 1903.

NOTES FROM BIJAPUR.

THE rains are with us again—or to be more strictly accurate we have once more entered upon that period of the year which is still so religiously termed the "rains." In Bijapur, writes our correspondent, it is a misnomer, for with the exception of a few early showers in June and a heavy fall in September we get here very little rain at all. It is remarkable how the atmospheric aspect of a place can change so rapidly. Within the memory of living man the deep moat that circles the arkilla was a belt of water:—how it is as dry as a bone except for an occasional stagnant pool, which gives birth to countless smells and mosquitoes. The wells too have now almost entirely dried up, and we depend for our supply of fresh and drinkable water upon two wells only, whose resources are rapidly dwindling beneath the constant drain upon them. The days are not long past when the Collector enjoyed a plunge bath in one of the artificial tanks of his compound. It is now the home of the scorpion. A crusade is about to be started against the mosquito, which in Bijapur hunts in the day time. Some of the more stagnant pools and pits are to be filled up with the aid of the jail, and it is to be hoped that the scourge will be lessened. There have been one or two heavy thunder storms lately, which have effectually cooled the atmosphere. These, however, have done but little towards softening the ground for the sowing, and rain is anxiously expected. The sky is distinctly favourable for rain, and we hope for a good season.

MR. FELIX STERNBERG'S RECITAL.

ANOTHER enjoyable pianoforte recital was given last evening at the Town Hall by Mr. Felix Sternberg, the Russian Pianist. The programme was again of a comprehensive and varied nature. The four movements of Beethoven's Sonata, "E, Flat Major Op, 31, No. 3," were beautifully interpreted, and they were followed by P. Tschaikowski's "Barcarolle, G. Minor," which Mr. Sternberg has rendered before in this city, and a charming selection of Mr. Sternberg's own composition, "Valse Billante, D Major." R. Schumann's "Nocturno in F," Schubert's "Impromptu in A. flat," were subsequently contributed by this pianist, the latter being particularly well played. The recital concluded with Mr. Rubinstein's "Romanza" and the "Rhapsodie Hongoise No. 8," (Liszt), a work which appears to be an especial favourite of the musician. Mr. Sternberg was again assisted by Mr. Bernard Trigge, whose singing was just as effective as upon the occasion of Mr. Sternberg's previous concert.

We understand rumours are in circulation that a trouble upon the Frontier has been caused by the Mad Fakir of Swat, whose influence, however, has now so completely waned that he will be no longer capable of serious mischief.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE MAHARAJA OF PANNA.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, May 26, Lord Tweedmouth asked his Majesty's Government whether there was any objection to laying before Parliament the proceedings and the evidence on which it was determined to remove the Maharaja of Panna from the Chiefship and rule of the Principality of that; and if not, whether any statement could be made giving some indication of the nature of the procedure adopted and evidence taken. He did not wish to suggest that justice had not been done, but in cases where it was necessary to deal in so serious a manner with a native prince there should be no doubt as to his guilt, and there should be no secrecy at all about it. It was right that Government of India should distinctly state the reasons which had induced them to take this summary step.

THE Earl of Hardwicke said there was nothing special in the report of the Commission appointed by the Viceroy, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to try the Maharaja of Panna for being concerned in the murder of his uncle, Rao Raja Kuman Sinh

versation with Mr. Sitteram as to the security of the building?—There was no conversation at all.

Did you refer to the fact that you were going into a building which was half built?—No. When the building collapsed on the 31st May my manager Jadjee Pahrjee was in charge of the Bar.

Previously to that day did you notice anything remarkable while you were at the Bar?—On the day previous to the collapse Mr. Sitteram was passing in the bar. I called him in and asked him who was to occupy the floor above. He said some Germans had purchased and to occupy it. I informed him that they might have been putting a heavy load, because a lamp suspended from the ceiling in the bar, shook when a man walked across the room above. There were in all two lamps in the Bar suspended from the roofs and they both shook. The shaking was very slight.

What did Mr. Sitteram say?—He laughed and said there were so many tenants in the building. He also assured me that the building was not rickety. A Parsee then came up and told Mr. Sitteram that he wanted to occupy the second floor of my block. Mr. Sitteram then went away. I know Mr. Mirza, who is a friend of mine and used to come to my bar occasionally.

Did you ever hear anybody ask him to look to the materials?—Yes. A fortnight before the collapse the carpenter Chookoo Kutchra requested Mr. Mirza to come up and see the place. Mr. Mirza refused to do so. I do not know why he refused.

Try and remember; did Chookoo ask him to see any particular portion of the building?—I am not certain about it, but I am sure that he ask d him to see it.

Did Mr. Sitteram take any interest in the work that was going on?—Yes; he was attending to it every day.

The Coroner: Did you ever see him inspecting the wood?

The witness: I am not certain of that. But he was always watching and surveying the place.

The Coroner: Did you report to any body else beside Mr Sitteram about the shaking of the lamps?

The witness: No.

A Foreman of the Jury: At the time of taking the lease did you know whether the building had been passed as habitable by the municipality?

The witness: No, I did not know.

The Foreman: Did you make any inquiry at the time whether the building had been passed by the Municipality as habitable?

The witness: No.

The Foreman: Did you know whether or not it was necessary for a building to be passed by the Municipality before its occupation?—No, I did not know.

Mr. Nicholson: Did you take any steps yourself to see if the building was safe?—No, I did not ask Mr. Mirza about it.

Did you ever talk to Mr. Mirza on the subject?—No.

At the time you took the Bar you knew that Mr. Mirza had designed the building?—Yes.

You did not speak to him a word about it although he was your friend and you were taking the ground floor?—No.

Did you think it right that you should invite the public to come into your refreshment room without taking care of first seeing that it was a proper place to bring the public in?—I was not particular about it. Mr. Sitteram often told me that there was a great demand for the ground floor, and told me to occupy it soon if I wanted to do so. I paid a rent of Rs. 160 per month. Mr. Sitteram first asked Rs. 200, but he let me have the place at Rs. 160 through the influence of Mr. Mirza.

Did Mr. Mirza know that you wanted it for a refreshment Bar?—Yes.

Did you not then ask Mr. Mirza whether it was or was not safe to go into the building?—No. He did not say anything. He gave me no warning. It was Mr. Mirza who settled the rent at Rs. 160. As I suppose you were anxious to get it as it had a commanding position?—I was not so anxious to get it as Mr. Sitteram was to give it to me. It was Mr. Sitteram who induced me to take it. Mr Sitteram was very anxious to get me as a tenant, I did not know Sitteram much before, I only knew that he was a contractor. The Windsor Bar was formerly at Ripon Road. I removed it straight from Ripon Road into the Sitteram Building.

Did you give any notice for opening the Bar?—I gave notice to the Collector that I was going to open the Bar at that place.

Did any body come down to inspect the place?—Yes, an Inspector of Abkari.

Do you know what he was?—No.

You did not give any notice that you were going to open a bar in an unfinished building?—No.

The Coroner: Apart from the shaking of the lamps had you any doubts as to the stability of the building?—No I had no doubt.

And inspite of the shaking of the lamps you had no doubt about the stability of the building before the collapse?—I did not think about it.

Mr. Cardale: Were you served by Mr. Sitteram with a notice to quit the premises?—No.

Had any communications been passed between you and Mr. Sitteram as to quitting the premises?—He verbally told me that he had received a notice from the Improvement Trust.

When did he tell you that?—I think it was in April.

What did he say the notice was about?—He said he had not taken the permission of the Improvement Trust. He said that he was going to ask for a permission.

Permission for what?—To open a public bar.

Did you have any communication with him after that?—There was no further communication with Mr Sitteram.

You are certain about that?—He only showed me a copy of the letter which he had written asking for the permission. I am not sure of the date of the letter; but I am sure it was in the middle of the month of May.

Did he ever tell you that you might have to leave the premises?—No.

THE MISTRY AGAIN.

Judah Shalom, the mistry, having returned with a bundle of plans, specifications, and documents, his evidence was continued. The witness produced the original plan for the whole of the block of building as originally proposed on the ground, before the block D was altered. The plan was put in marked as Exhibit F. He also produced the original detailed plan of the doors and arches of block D. It was also put in and marked as Exhibit G. With the exception of the plan of the staircase to be erected in block D, there was no other detailed plan supplied to witness, besides the two produced by him. The detailed plan of the new staircase was quite separate.

Mr. Nicholson: You erected under orders of Mr. Sitaram block D. without any plans at all? At least except the ground plan?—No, it is a fact.

Where are the plans to which you worked? They are in Mr. Mirza's office.

Then you say there were other plans by which you worked the present block D.? Yes, They are in Mr. Mirza's office.

How did you work upon them when they were in Mr. Mirza's office? These plans were with me for four or five months and after that they were taken to Mr. Mirza's office.

Can you give any idea when they were taken to Mr. mirza's office? About four or five months ago.

That is before the building was complet d? Yes, the building was not then completed. The building was not completed four or five months ago.

Then why did you go on working with the building without the plans? There was a side plan.

The witness produced a side plan. It was put in and marked exhibit H. It was an elevation plan.

Then you work upon this plan only? Yes, and the ground plan. This was the only plan which helped me in building the block during the last four months.

It does not give details of the floors or size of the rooms? The sizes were in the ground plan.

Had you any of the plans that had been submitted to the Municipality? Yes. They were not taken away by Mr. Mirza.

Do you know anything about timber? Yes.

Do you think that the timber that you used was good? Yes, it appeared to me to be good.

Now after looking at the beams in the Court, do you still think that the wood was good? It was good. Nobody can know whether it was good from the inside.

Mr. Moos here suggested that the witness should be warned before he gave any reply incriminating himself.

The Coroner accordingly warned the witness that he might object to answering any question that might be put to him and after doing that he should answer the question.

The witness was asked to look at Exhibit B. (beam of the first floor), and question d:—

This was the beam on the first floor?—Yes.

Did you see it cut from a log of wood yourself?—Yes.

Did you select the log of wood from which the beam was cut?—Yes.

Did any crack appear in that beam before it was put in?—No.

How do you account for the discoloration of the wood or certain part of it?—The timber is some times found to be of a red colour from inside.

Is it owing to rot?—No.

Why was the beam clamped in?—The clamp was not put on by me. It was received in that condition from the Bunder.

Why is that clamp put on it?—To prevent the rest from extending further. The people at the Bunder put on such clamps, when they find that there is a crack.

The fact of there being a clamp shows that there must have been a crack? I do not undertake to say that there was a crack.

Did you see the clamp before you put the wood in position?—Yes, I had seen it.

Did not that lead you to examine the wood? I carefully examined the timber.

How did you examine it? By topping it at different places by means of a hammer.

Did you consider it a doubtful piece of wood because you examined it? I did so because it was my practice to do so.

Now you see this discolouration and general appearance of the beam as well the crack which runs right through it. Now if you had seen the crack before would you have put the beam in position? I would not have.

Was this beam on the first floor? Yes.

The Coroner. If you had seen the crack to be as extensive as you now see it would you have thought it a proper beam to be placed on the first floor of the house? No, I would not have.

The witness pointed out Exhibit C, the beam of the second floor and was asked.

Was there a hollow in it when you put it up? Some part of the hollow was then visible.

Did you carefully examine that beam before it was put up? Yes.

Did you then notice that there was an opening in the beam at one end, which might or might not continue through the beam? Yes.

As a matter-of-fact did you not find that that hollow continue through the beam I passed a stick into the orifice and found the extent of the hollow to be nine inches.

Who put on the patches I told the carpenter Chookoo and he put them on.

Why were they put on To obviate the sunken surface.

The witness was then shown the patch on the beam of the second floor and asked

You ordered this patch to be put on Yes.

That was to fill up the inequality in the beam Yes.

That was a defect in the beam Yes.

Did you examine that defect to see how far it extended and in what direction Yes, I did and after that I ordered the patch to be put on.

You did not fill up the whole defect?—The defect then only extended as far as the patch while is now visible and which cover the sizes of the patch?

When you put that patch in did you not observe a space, or crack or fissure in the wood extending further down in the beam?—It did not extend beyond the space covered by the patch.

The evidence of the witness was not concluded when the inquiry was adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

ENTERIC ARMY BLANKETS.

ANOTHER WAR OFFICE SCANDAL.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council on May 22, Mr. D. George Collins, chairman of the Port Sanitary Committee, confirmed a statement that 20 cases of enteric fever had arisen on board the training-ship Cornwall, lying off Purfleet. The disease had been traced to certain infected blankets, which had been found to be full of the bacilli of enteric disease. The blankets had been purchased from dealers in the City, who stated that they had come from South Africa after the war. The War Office had been informed of the discovery, and had promised to take every possible step to prevent any other blankets from the war reaching the hands of dealers throughout the country.

The story of the scandal, says the "Daily Mail," is a simple one, and goes to show that while the blankets were imported into this country in the ordinary way of business, their sale in Cape Town was due to some official action contrary to regulations, for which the War Office is at present unable to account. The blankets were purchased in the ordinary way by the authorities of the Cornwall from a respectable City firm. This firm had in its turn purchased the blankets from another City firm, old established and of high repute. The second firm had been approached at the beginning of this year by a London agent, who quoted large quantities of blankets at low prices. Samples were sent and the purchasing firm, noticing the unencelled Government mark "W. D.," signifying War Department, on blankets which had not been cut into quarters in accordance with the regulations, asked for explanations. The agent, a member of an old-established firm of Government contractors, who was in no way connected with the ownership of the blankets, referred the matter to the man who had imported them from South Africa. A cablegram was sent to the Cape and elicited a reply to the effect that the sale or the blankets, though they had not been cut into quarters, was quite regular, and that proper guarantees would follow by mail. Satisfied the purchasing firm in the City, who thereupon ordered about 20,000 of the blankets. Large consignments were duly received and distributed broadcast to their regular customers, mostly drapers throughout the country and the metropolis. There remains no doubt whatever that this was the process by which the infected blankets reached the reformatory ship from South Africa.

But while this clears up the story of the blankets from the time of their departure from Cape Town, it remains to be disclosed how the blankets came to be sold there without being torn into quarters. They were collected in Cape Town, the war Office states, from various up-country depots and hospitals, and the sale must have been duly authorised by some official. The fact, however, that they were sold at all is a double breach of the regulations, for in addition to the ordinary rules the Secretary of State issued a special announcement to the authorities in South Africa that all war bedding that might in any way carry infection was to be destroyed on the spot. The reason which actuated the person or persons authorising the sale is not known but it is suggested on some hands that there was a wish to save the country's money, as the destruction of the blankets would represent a loss of, say £1,500, at the minimum. The War Office has cabled to the Cape for a full explanation, and will deal with the matter summarily.

The official inquiries made at Cape Town by order of the War Office with regard to the sale of discarded blankets have brought to light, says the Cape correspondent of the "Daily Express," a damning fact. Despite the Army regulations, and in direct contravention of special instructions from home, 100,000 blankets returned from service were sold to Mr. Cohen, a bookmaker, and Mr. Sinclair, a canteen-keeper, at 2 1-2d. each. Twenty thousand of these were sold locally, and the remaining 180,000 were shipped to London. There is no question that the blankets were subsequently sold by the military authorities, and it is also known that they knew their character, for large quantities of them were subjected to a primitive and inadequate form of disinfection. The blankets which were bought for 2 1-2d. each were subsequently sold for 3s. 6d.

A "News Agency" says it was informed at the War Office that strong efforts are being made to trace the indentity of the Officer who was responsible for having allowed blankets which had been used in the war to be sold from the Base Depot at Cape Town to private dealers.

DEPARTURE OF THE SHAMROCKS.

EVERYTHING DONE TO UPHOLD THE OLD FLAG.

THE JOURNEY ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

On May 28 at 1-15 the two Shamrocks, with Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin and the tug Cruiser as escorts, left Gourock Bay for Sandy Hook. For about two hours previous to the actual departure of the vessels the shores and Gourock Pier were lined with interested spectators. The weather was most favourable, the sun shining brightly. The crews were busy since early morning completing the yachts for their ocean voyage, and although the Shamrocks were denuded of all racing spars and gear both presented a smart appearance. Bands played on the shore and flags floated everywhere. Gourock Bay was full of sailing craft of all descriptions. The combined crews of Sir Thomas Lipton's vessels total 170 men.

The challenger's departure took place amid scenes of enthusiasm which have not been equalled in the case of any cup challenger of recent years. Before the vessels left their moorings the band on the pier played such appropriate airs as 'The dear little Shamrock' and 'Rule Britannia.' While the work of preparation for leaving was proceeding, the new cruiser Warwick passed down the river and gave the yacht a shrill salute which was responded to by the Erin and taken up by the other yachts. The challenger's anchor was raised shortly after one o'clock and in the wake of a tug she sailed out of the Bay. On passing the pier she was loudly cheered by the spectators and the crew led by Sir Thomas Lipton who was on board, Shamrock III heartily responded. The steam yacht Erin led the way down the Firth Shamrock III following and Shamrock I in tow of the Cruiser bringing up the rear. Gun salutes and siren blasts intermingled with the cheers of the spectators and the demonstration which was most enthusiastic was kept up until the vessels were a considerable distance off. A fleet of pleasure boats and excursion steamers followed, and several of the larger steamers escorted the departing yachts as far as the Island of Arran.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S MESSAGE.

Before leaving Sir Thomas Lipton signalled, "Everything possible will be done to uphold the honour of the old flag and carry it to victory. It is the determination of all to merit the signal 'Well done, Shamrock.'" The following message was signalled from the shore in reply, "Pleasant voyage and speedy return with the Cup." A large number of snapshot photographs were taken of the departing yachts.

Sir Thomas Lipton proceeded with the yachts as far as Ailsa Craig, whence he returned to Glasgow in a steamer.

Sir Thomas Lipton and Mr. Fife will cross to New York by a White Star liner on the 17th of June.

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE.

JUNE 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, Perfect, Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest perfect, Via Valentia, perfect, Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA—Via Penang perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted,
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted,
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz,
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used,
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.
Cable St Vincent Granada interrupted.
Cable New York, Haiti interrupted.
Swatow route via Amoy interrupted,
Cable Assab Massouah interrupted,
Communication with Tonquin interrupted.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian frontier.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th June 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	8	30 p.m.	41	49
Teheran	12	2	35 p.m.	—	24
Suez	12	2	30 p.m.	—	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 12th June 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	7	0	3
" Karachi	0	23	0	1
" Madras	2	35	0	11

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Hunyadi János

FOR

LIVER COMPLAINTS, OBESITY, &c.

"A Specific for Obesity."—
The Vienna Medical Press.

Average dose:—a wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

MOTOR MASSACRE DEATH ROLL.

DISASTERS OF THE PARIS MADRID RACE.

BRITISH VICTIMS.

The Paris-Madrid motor race started on Sunday May 24. The first day's racing led to so many fatalities that the Minister of the Interior prohibited the continuance of racing so far as France is concerned. A similar course was adopted in Spain, so that the race had to be abandoned. The death roll includes the names of eight or nine persons. Many others have been seriously injured. It was reported that a Mr. Stead, and Englishman, was among the killed. Mr. Stead, however, escaped with his life, but is severely injured. An Irish gentleman is, however, among the victims. In the words of the "Post's" correspondent, as the cars started off from Versailles early yesterday morning all felt that a course is short had begun.

It was not until after the arrival of the leading men at Bordeaux that rumours of accidents began to circulate in the southern city. It appears, however, that at the level crossing over the Paris-Tours rail way line, about a mile from Bonneval, car No, 13, a Wolseley, driven by Mr. L. Porter, was overturned and took fire, and Mr. Porter, who was caught underneath, was badly burned. His companion, Mr. Nixon, was killed.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENTS

After passing the check station of Sillac, No. 23 car, driven by M. Tourand, met with an accident in which M. Tourand was injured, and three others were killed. A telegram from Angoulême states that the accident to the car happend about two miles outside that city. Two soldiers and a child into whom the car ran were killed.

M. Hautvast's car caught fire at Angouleme, but saving extinguished the fire, the owner continued the race. Near St. Symporien (Indre et Loire) the mechanician of Baron de Caters, No, 27 was thrown into a ditch and killed on the spot, but his injuries did not prevent him from proceeding.

News was received at Bordeaux by telephone from Libourne that car No. 5 (Mr. Loraine Barrow) ran over a dog near the Bon Sol estate in the communes of Arveyers at 1.45 p.m. The machine ran of the road and dashed into a tree. The "mecanicien" was killed. Mr. Barlow, who was driving the car, is still living. The car was smashed to atoms.

M. Marcel Renault was thrown with his car into a ditch near Poitiers, and succumbed on Wednesday to his injuries.

THE ACCIDENT TO MR. STEAD.

An accident, at first reported to be fatal, happened Mr. Stead, who rode car No. 18. The "Petite Gironde, in its account of the accident, says that the latter's car came into collision with the car ahead of it, driving to pass. Both cars were overturned, and Mr. Stead was pinned beneath his vehicle. He was not killed, but was very seriously injured. His mechanician was less severely injured.

The "Matin" states that Mr. Stead is not dead, and that he is out of danger.

Mr. Stead, who is a well-known motorist, won the Nice to La Turbie race in a Mercedes Simplex car in April, 1902. He is married to a Ferneswoman and has lived in France for some years.

AN IRISH GENTLEMAN KILLED.

The "Central News" Belfast correspondent telegraphs: A private telegram has been received here stating that Mr. L. Porter, reported killed in the Paris-Madrid motor race, is alive, but badly injured. His companion in the car, Mr. Nixon, of Belfast, was unfortunately killed. The deceased was a well-known cyclist here, and had recently taken to motoring.

Mr. Porter telegraphed to his father that he was safe, but his companion had been killed. The car was a 40 horse-power Wolseley, fresh from the makers' hands. Mr. Porter, who is manager of the Irish Northern Motor Company, had a miraculous escape.

TIMING OF FIRST STAGE.

Paris, Monday.—According to the "Echo de de Paris" the following is the timing at the end of the first stage of the Paris-Madrid motor race:—

1. M. Gabriel (large Mors car), 6h. 13min. 31 1 8sec.
2. M. Louis Renault (light Renault car), 5h. 33min. 45 1-5sec
3. M. Salleraz (large Mors car), 5h. 45min. 14 5-5ec.
4. Mr. Jarrott (large Dietrich car), 5h. 51min. 55sec.
5. Mr. Warden (large Mercedes car), 5h 58min. 7 1-5sec.

Baron de Crawhez, M. Vorgt, M. Gestaud, M. A. Fournier, M. Barras, M. Rougier, M. Page, M. Jenatzy, M. Marcel Renault, M. Charron, M. Pellison, M. Hasson, M. Lavergne, Mr. Thery, and Mr. de Caters followed. The last-named did the journey to Bordeaux in 7h. 34min 48 4-5sec.

REVISED LIST OF FATALITIES.

It appears that the number of killed in the Paris Bordeaux race was at least eight. Those known to be dead are:—

Mr. Lorraine Barrow's chauffeur, at Libourne.
Mr. Nixon, at Bonneval (Mr. Porter's car).
A woman run over at Ablis.
A soldier and two other spectators at Angouleme (M. Tourand's car).
M. Marcel Renault, at Couhe-Verac.

The seriously injured numbered ten. They are:—

Mr. Loraine Barrow, at Libourne,
Mr. Stead and his chauffeur, at Combe bu Loup,
M. Porter, at Bonneval,
Two spectators and M. Tourand, at Angoulome,
M. Georges Richards and his chauffeur, at Angouleme,
M. Lema, at Tours.

Paris, Tuesday.—The Journal publishes the following from Bordeaux:—The Prefect of Bordeaux says that eight persons are officially known to have been killed in the motor-car race on Sunday, and that at least double that number of persons were injured. (Reuter.)

M. MAURICE FARMAN INTERVIEWED.

The "Petit Parisien" publishes an interview with M. Maurice Farman, one of the well-known racers who took part in Sunday's race, M. Farman was one of those who rendered first aid to M. Marcel Renault. He states that when he returned to his machine, they he stopped at the place of the accident, he perceived that since M. Marcel renault's car had fallen into the ditch a red flag had been put up to denote the dangerous nature of the sharp turn at that particular place. The persons charged by the Automobile Club with the supervision at that place had not followed out their instructions, and M. Farman added that if the flag had been in its place at the proper time the accident to M. Marcel Renault would not have happened. M. Farman declared that he will never take part in another race of this kind, and that he hopes that the Government will definitely prohibit such competitions.

The "Petit Journal's" Bordeaux correspondent says: "This sporting demonstration must now be regarded as terminated, no decision regarding the excursion to Madrid having been taken. The greater part of the drivers want to return to Paris. They have been accorded the free use of their cars."—Reuter.

MR. JARROTT'S PROPOSALS.

The following telegram from Mr. Charles Jarrott, the English motorist, who was one of the participants in the race, and whose De Dietrich car was placed fourth has been received by the Express.

Bordeaux, June 23.—I am absolutely of the opinion that the decision to prohibit the Paris-Madrid race is a wise one. There were too many cars in the race, and the speeds were too great. Enormous motors and light frames prove mounting commercially.

Racing under the present regulations will never be allowed again in France. I consider that new rules should be framed at once, limiting the size of the motor with a fixed minimum weight. The drivers in future races should be carefully picked and the entries limited to a reasonable number.

EXPELLED FROM RUSSIA.

ORDER TO THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.

The "Times" has received a telegram from its correspondent at St. Petersburg stating that he has been ordered by the Russian Government to leave Russian territory. The order as originally signified to him was that he was to quit St. Petersburg on May 28 but by the good offices of his Majesty's Ambassador he was been allowed three days' grace to make domestic arrangements before leaving.

Until we are in possession of more detailed information, states the "Times" in a leader note, it is impossible for us to comment adequately, on this remarkable measure, unprecedented within our experience, or even to speculate on the causes to which it is due.

"During the two years he has held the post of correspondent in St. Petersburg," adds the "Times," "he has displayed conspicuous judgment and moderation in the discharge of his responsible duties and we have every reason to know, from his private as well as from his published correspondence, that he lacked neither sympathy with the best qualities of the Russian nation nor appreciation of the peculiar difficulties which the conditions of life in Russia present to the foreign student."

The "Official Messenger" of St. Petersburg denied the genuineness of a circular letter purporting to have been sent by the Minister of the Interior to the Governor of Bessarabia, advising what step should be taken to suppress anti-semitic disturbances which might arise.

The "Times" had published this circular sent to them "by a Russian correspondent." Can this have had any to do with the "unprecedented actions" of the Russian Government?

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1903-04	17,000,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1903 to 6th June 1903, by Council Bills	3,592,643
By Gold	.....
3. Balance to be remitted from 7th June 1903 to 31st March 1904	13,407,357

There are a number of matters to be dealt with by legislation at Simla, so the Session which takes place in July and August next is likely be a busy one. The measure of most interest to the general public is the Sugar Duties Countervailing Bill, which, as pointed out by the speakers at the last Budget Debate, has to be passed before the end of August.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons for Typewriters.

Stephens' Inks

ST. JACOBS OIL

Has cured promptly and permanently
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
BACKACHE,
SCIATICA—
pronounced incurable. Also the worst forms of SPRAINS, BRUISES.

CONQUERS PAIN.

PRICE 1/1½ and 2/6.

A great many people want long, heavy hair, but how to get it, that is what puzzles them. The fact is, the hair needs a little help now and then. The roots require feeding.

When the hair is starved, it stops growing, loses its lustre, falls out, turns gray. Ayer's Hair Vigor is a hair-help. It makes the hair grow, stops it from falling, and completely cures dandruff.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

If your hair is fading or turning gray, begin at once with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It will positively restore color to your gray hair, all the full, rich color it had in early life.

As a hair-dressing you will certainly like it, for it keeps the hair soft and glossy and prevents it from splitting at the ends.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY.

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and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

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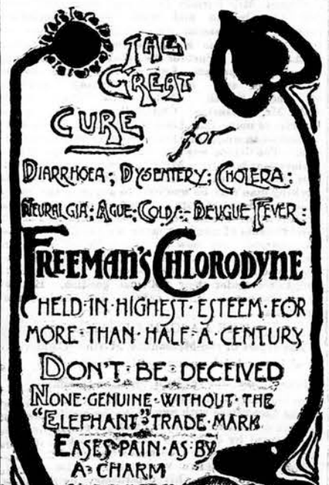

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To give a person suffering from Headache or Neuralgia is to use a remedy that will give instant relief. Like a touch of the wizard's wand, **Little's Oriental Balm** acts on these painful disorders. The effects are simply marvellous. One application and the pain subsides as if by magic. For that inveterate "misery in the head," there is now an unfailing cure as thousands of sufferers can testify.

Dr. F. W. Watson, Mysore Gold Mining Company, Colar Road, writes:—"I find Little's Oriental Balm on 13 persons suffering from Headache and Neuralgia, and in every case it afforded complete relief. I am professionally opposed to patent medicines, but the sterling virtues of your remedy overcomes prejudice, and I have no objections to its use among my patients." Sold at 1s. 6d. per box. Of all chemists.

Stomach Troubles

Nature's Herbal Extract is the finest digestive medicine I have taken for stomach disorders. I can now eat three good meals a day without any discomfort. Have gained in weight and strength. In fact, I feel a different person entirely. N. OLMSTEAD,
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THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES ROOTS AND HERBS
CURES DYSPEPSIA

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Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

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"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.
WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4½ inches by 2¾ inches.

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Nickel Silver Case, Rs. 30 and	35 8
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All are *perfect Time-keepers*, they each have a clear white enamelled dial (with a seconds hand), and an extra thick crystal glass over it. Bold hands and figures. A special feature of our Watches is the hand setting mechanism by the winding nut.

We make a *larger Wrist Watch* called "THE SOWAR" *just as reliable*

In Nickel Silver Case, at Rs. 25.
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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The name DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil yet known which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which I have prescribed it, they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heats or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and, in addition, I find from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in some of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp and Signature, and the side with his Signature, and the name of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

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For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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'DARTRING'
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Natural Toilet Preparations.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 29.

APOLLO V. NICOTINE.

DEVOTEES of tobacco have achieved a score this week in a manner which appears to have attracted but little attention. The promoters of a series of concerts finding their musical programmes hitherto insufficient to draw, have tried if the pipe will do so. The Albert Hall has not previously been given over to smoking concerts, and the experiment is an interesting one. To the person who does not smoke, the scent of tobacco is, often enough, sheer desecration of the atmosphere; to the smoker, his pipe, cigarette, or cigar, is more than his dinner. Mr. Gladstone hated tobacco in every form, and said once to a close personal friend, You have been smoking this morning. The reply was, I have been sitting for half an hour in the room of Sir William Harcourt, who is a great smoker. Mr. Gladstone said, with surprise, I never knew he smoked. He must be always very careful in changing his clothes before he comes up to me.

THE PIPE THAT GALLED.

Perhaps the explanation of Mr. Gladstone's not discovering the odour of tobacco about Sir William Harcourt was similar to that which appears to operate in the dislike of Lord Salisbury to the weed. His prejudice was amusingly discovered at an after-dinner gathering at which he was present. A match had been dropped upon the carpet. There's something burning, said someone as a stench from a frizzling rug arose. It's only tobacco, said the then Prime Minister. Tennyson was a slave to the pipe. At least so Max Muller told him when staying with him one day. The Poet Laureate immediately pitched his pipes out of the window, but, after the departure of his guest, he was observed carefully to collect his treasures from the flower-bed into which they had fallen. Sir William Harcourt was once a confidant of Tennyson's upon the subject of smoking, the poet confessing to a love for the after-breakfast pipe above all else. Sir William immediately recalled one of Tennyson's own poems, and adroitly parodied it: The early pipe of half-awakened bards (birds). This was coming too near home to be pleasant, and the touchy temper of the Laureate resented the pleasantry.

NO SMOKE, NO BREAKFAST.

The Lord Chancellor is another sworn enemy of the pipe and when he was travelling on circuit, his rigid discipline made it awkward at times for the juniors who desired and after-dinner cigar. Such was the experience of the late Montague Williams. You certainly won't smoke here, said the future occupant of the Woolsack, when after they had dined together the junior produced his cigar case. Monty, muffling himself up, went out into the snowstorm which raged outside and there smoked his precious weed. He had his revenge next morning. Lord Halsbury was far too courteous to take his breakfast in the absence of the counsel with whom he was travelling, and the morning after the cigar incident, he sat down to await the arrival of his junior. Now the latter did not care a fig for the matutinal meal, but, knowing that his leader did, he carefully kept to his bedroom until five minutes before the Court commenced. They had to go off to their day's duties without food. I never eat breakfast, I don't care about it, cheerfully volunteered the incorrigible junior, after Lord Halsbury had good-naturedly lectured him on his non-appearance.

HISTORIC WHIFFS.

The permanent officials in Government departments know from past experience how greatly their comfort may depend upon the predilections of the Minister for the time being. Lord Aberdeen, for example, would not have smoking at the Foreign Office. When the Earl of Clarendon, his successor, took office the permanent Under-Secretary at the time informed him what was the prevailing custom. There is the strictest rule against smoking here, he said. Is there, indeed! was the rejoinder; then won't you have a cigar? To the soothing influence of the weed Bismarck was an eloquent witness. At the historic Berlin Conference Prussia, through himself, and Austria, through her representative, shocked the rest of Europe by stolidly puffing smoke across the conference-table. But after a while the scent of the good tobacco was more than the others could resist, and eventually all sought the grateful influence of the weed.

THE RIVAL SCENTS.

There is a story attaching to one of the Bismarck's cigars. The first Lord Ampthill called upon the Chancellor, and, while he waited, out came Count Harry Arnim, fanning himself with his handkerchief, and looking as if he were about to choke. Well, he said, I cannot understand how Bismarck can bear that—smoking the strongest Havanas in a stuffy little room. I had to beg him to open the window. When the Englishman entered the apartment he found Bismarck, apparently gasping for breath, at the open window. What strange tastes some people have, he said. Armim has just been with me, and he was so overpoweringly perfumed that I could stand it no longer, and had to open the window. Englishmen who knew Berlin fifty years ago will recall the time when it was a penal offence to smoke, not within doors, but in the street. Now, however, it is the American State who make it illegal to smoke on the highway, while our English parish councillors smoke during their public deliberations.

UNFAITHFUL STEWARDS.

It is probably only a coincidence, but it appears at first sight a notable one that simultaneously with the celebrations in connection with the birthday anniversary of the young King of Spain and his opening of his first Cortes there should be exposed serious defalcations in the department of the Spanish Ministry of Finance. Those who wish the young King and his kingdom well will hope that it was [illegible] that ruled the circumstance, but resulted from an increased endeavour within his dominions. A [illegible] morality will it is to be hoped, the new life to which the country under its youthful Sovereign. [illegible] the necessary reforms [illegible] but that there may be [illegible] perhaps an extravagant [illegible] dominions of the Sultan every source of power [illegible] of commerce.

[illegible] LAND.

[illegible] such as are recalled by [illegible] when Turkey was approached [illegible] that proposals were invited [illegible] rifles. There was the [illegible] and the mobbing of [illegible] finally the representative announced that his offer had [illegible] the bargain had been concluded [illegible] important matter of the [illegible] On seeking this final [illegible] trustful vendor was informed [illegible] was rejected. What was still [illegible] fact that inferior rifles at a [illegible] previously contemplated were [illegible] weeks later the cargo began to [illegible] went to look up the Grand Vizier. He [illegible] no more. An assasin had accounted for him. What effect would it have on the deal for the arms one of the American diplomatic corps asked the trader. None as affecting the validity of the contract was the reply but it means that I shall now pocket half-a-dollar on each gun which would have gone—by private verbal agreement—into the pocket of his highness.

THE "WHIP" KNOWS.

To the pure all things are pure. The member of Parliament would be justly indignant if it were suggested that bribery and corruption were possibilities to-day when he stipulates with the leaders of his party for some quid pro quo for service rendered. But your Whip has his Parliamentary and decorous synonym for both expressions. One such gentleman kept a diary, and recorded that immediately preceeding one division of vital importance, a member approached him, and declared by all his gods that unless a written promise of a baronetcy, for which he had languished long, were then and there given him, he would be certain to mistake his way into the wrong lobby. Another independent representative of the vox populi it was who at a similar crisis button-holed the Whip and insisted, as the price of his allegiance, that a knighthood be granted to the most influential man in his constituency. Of the creating and giving of titles, the leaders of parties in the Colonial Parliaments know nothing. Nevertheless, very ugly stories have come over the wires recently which go to show that temptation is neither unknown nor weak in there young lands of promise.

THE PROTEST OF A PREMIER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier stands so high in the well-merited esteem of the British race that the most tragic moment in his life is forgotten. A member of the Opposition asserted that he had accepted a bribe from a firm of Government contractors. It was a house handsomely furnished which the Premier was alleged to have received. The dastardly character of the attack was such as to unnerve even so strong-willed and resolute a man as Sir Wilfrid. For a moment his voice failed him. He stood with hands outstretched in an agony of protest. Then he told the [illegible] story of his honourable struggle. The house was his own, purchased with his own money. Every farthing he had had gone to buy and furnish it. Eleven hundred pounds he had paid the owners of the property, and the rest remained on mortgage. He has never been a money-making politician, and there had come into his mind the terrible thought that he might die and leave his wife with nothing for her support. So he had thought it right that he should provide her with a permanent home. He had bought the house for and given it to her, and, save for a few presents which Lady Laurier had received in the furnishing, not one farthing had come from any source save his own honourably gained money.

ALLEGED CANADIAN BRIBERY.

Canada had reason to remember this striking episode not very long ago. Before a full meeting of the Ontario Assembly, a member laid upon the table the money he declared he had received from a member of the Hon. George Ross's Administration. The fee paid, the story ran, was a thousand pounds. During the absence of Mr. Ross in England for the Coronation, his party had been shaken in divisions, and new elections threatening their position the attempt was made to buy the support of members newly elected to vote with the Opposition.

A FINE specimen of a bottle-nosed shark was captured by a fishing-smack in Portsmouth Harbour. No doubt the heavy catches of mackerel that are coming in was the attraction.

AN extraordinary meeting of the crowned heads of Europe will take place at Copenhagen on November 15 next—the fortieth anniversary of the accession of King Christian—if his Majesty's health continues as satisfactory as it is at present.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of Cuticura Soap and Light Dressings of Cuticura.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, and for all the purposes of the toilet, as well as by millions of women in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers.

COMPLETE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour alteratives, antiseptic, tonic, digestive, and the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical of blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives.

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TEAS—Perfect Quality.

COFFEES—Received the Grand Prix at Paris Exhibition.

WHISKIES—Old and mellow.

PROVISIONS—Ham, Bacon, Cheese always fresh and good. Jams, Marmalade, Sugar, Tart Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

COFFEES—Roast and ground daily in India, therefore always fresh.

TEAS—A treat for all.

LIPTONS GOODS are on sale at all dealers or from D. C. OOMRIGAR and D. H. HEERAJEE—BOMBAY.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

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HARNESS PREPARATIONS.

Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.

SADDLE PASTE & SOAP.
BLACK DYE.
JET BLACK OIL.

Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

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THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

The Very Finest Dressing, Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed for the Toilet.

"HARLENE"

Produces Luxuriant Hair, Prevents its Falling Off or Turning Grey.

UNEQUALLED FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH OF THE BEARD AND MOUSTACHE.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair Beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c. also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR.

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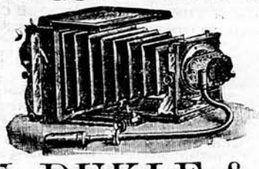

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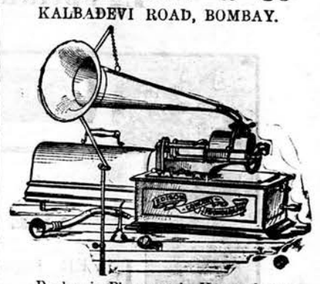

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To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

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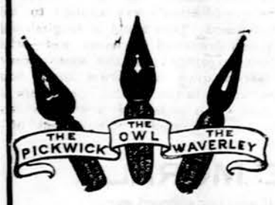

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The manufacture of reliable and specially made Watches in Switzerland, such as those THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY has put before the public during the past few years, has gone through a radical change. Extensive buildings have recently been erected and an improved plant put in. With the aid of a large invested capital and "up to date" machinery of the most perfect accuracy, worked by competent Engineers and skilled workmen, the most perfect Watches have been successfully turned out. These Watches are greatly above the average, and are put before buyers at prices within the reach of almost all classes. Every appliance that genius could devise and science suggest to make these Watches the most reliable and lasting has been made use of. Master minds in Mechanics have given their ripest thought to the perfection of the design and improvement of the parts. Special training in Horologic Technical Schools has produced those who are masters of every phase of the finest machine work, and such men we employ, continuously producing the various parts of our Watches, with the result that the MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are as near perfection as they possibly can be. We have paid particular attention to every part of the Lever Escapement as well as the Adjusting and Timing of each article turned out, to such a degree that further improvement can scarcely be looked for, and nothing passes out of our Factory that does not come up to the Standard we claim for our products.

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„ E.	HUNTING 15 „ „ compensating balance.	28	30
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„ G.	OPEN-FACED, with *Observatory Certificate*	—	40
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	11 Carat Gold.	18 Carat Gold.
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L.	„ „ „ 15 „ „ ...	„ 21
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N.	„ HUNTING 11 „ „ „	„ 26
O.	„ SEMI HUNTING 11 „ „ „	„ 28
P.	„ HUNTING 15 „ „ compensating balance	„ 28
Q.	„ SEMI HUNTING 15 „ „ „	„ 30
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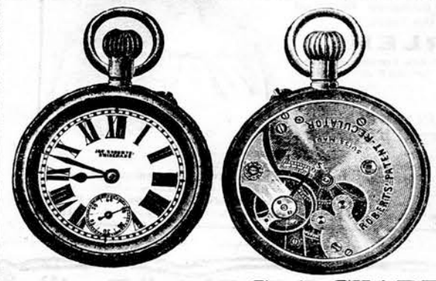

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